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No. 7767.—VOL. L. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians the author is Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians such as whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon Lauri, John Griffith Brothers, Concuer, Jan., Leopold Brothers, A. Bo. Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudhle, Hewitt, Ames, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSHOM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAC. Messrs. Brandon Thomas, Cecil Crofton, E. M. Robson, Allan, Harcreaves, Tapsfield, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. Terpsichore, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys, Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (114th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. (Last two nights.) Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Faulk, G. Mudie, Sidney Brough, Cecil Thiligo, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last three nights of Mr. J. L. TOOLE prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-DAY and TO-NIGHT, at 2 and 8.15, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and OFF THE LINE. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open 7.15. MONDAY and TUESDAY, last two performances. At 8.30, ARTFUL CARDS and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Management, Mrs. GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cudmore, Graham, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.0 sharp, THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and Yorke Stephens.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees and Managers, A. and S. GATTI. Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 138th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marion, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Balcom, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. THIS EVENING at 8, CLARISSA Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ella Bannister, &c.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Herdson, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Neville, Smart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolfar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and NEXT and FOLLOWING THURSDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. L. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Nayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Hartley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fry) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. Arthur Playfair, Sidney Ellis, Hayden Coffin, Copley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEKS.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dudsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Fowell, R. Power, S. Proctor, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Packinchurst, E. W. Gardner, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Dreiton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Ben Nisbett, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cooper, and Florence Perry; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Alberat Chrisman, G. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouciault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHESELDEN.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 139th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. J. Nervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. E. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Denton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.40, TO THE RESCUE, Mrs. R. Bolyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrison and Mr. Phipps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK TO-DAY (Saturday), February 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Rollini, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 9, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A ber-version of "La Tosca," by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayerton, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. Telephone No. 4,668. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
At 8 o'clock, A SUMMER CRUISE IN THE NAVY." at 10.50, Signorina Fricene; Medlin, Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Hibbs and Brooks, the Sisters Hatton, Ar Star and Amelie Sylva, Arthur Tinsley, Arthur Conroy, the Almonti Troupe, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Loito, Lile, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mr. M. KAYE LAMBERT. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palmina and Bettina de Sorbi, Legnier, Martinetti, Sisters M. Malvina Cavalier. Varieties. Variety Entertainment. At 10. Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord TENNYSON'S Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Mackereth, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, operas of song; Bibb and Bobb Jap; the Parisian electrician variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Laverne, statuesque dancer; Sam Tory, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30. SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to 2s. 6d.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

YESTERDAY was a somewhat memorable day in the annals of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for on it the paper reached the 25th anniversary of its birth. On February 7, 1865, the first number of the *Gazette* appeared; yesterday, therefore, it entered upon the second quarter-century of its existence. In the case of so ephemeral a thing as a daily newspaper, it will perhaps not be too thrasonical to take some credit merely for having subsisted for so considerable a space of time. When the late Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD retired four years ago from the Education Department, he was asked to say something about his official life. "I have nothing to say," was his characteristic reply, "beyond the speech made by the man who lived through the "French Revolution; *J'ai vécu!*" The newspaper kingdom is in a chronic state, if not of Revolution, at least of change and chance, of storm and stress; and it is something after twenty-five years to be able to say, if nothing else, "We have survived!" In the present case, one can make that modest boast with the less scruple because the survival of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has not been built up on slaughter. The kind providence which has been so careful of the paper in its corporate capacity has not been careless of the individual. There have been three ex-editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and all of them are alive to-day; of some of them we may perhaps say without disrespect, "alive and kicking;" at any rate, alive with their natural vigour unabated, and destined to do good service, in other or similar spheres, to their generation. Nor has the survival of the *Pall Mall Gazette* been only at the expense of other newspapers. On the contrary it can boast of at least one descendant in direct descent, and it sees around it, after twenty-five years, other evening "contemporaries" which are not of this fold. The fact is that what Mr. RAIKES spoke of the other day in relation to the Post Office as "the area of productivity," is the matter of newspapers still very far from being exhausted in this country. It has been all round, we hope, a case of "the more the merrier." In the case of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at any rate, we may say with a truth which perhaps does not always characterize such assurances that after twenty-five years the paper is more prosperous than ever.

During the last quarter of a century the newspapers of this country as a whole have undoubtedly been becoming more popular. Whether they have also improved in character is by no means so certain as is often supposed. Undoubtedly the newspapers of to-day are very different in many respects from the newspapers of twenty-five years ago. A comparison of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day with the *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 7, 1865, shows the difference in a moment. At that time the *Gazette* came out at three o'clock in the afternoon, and "under the clock" there appeared this notice:—

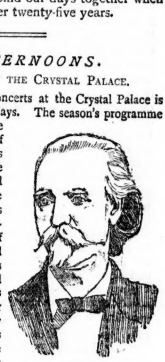
This edition of the "Pall Mall Gazette" is published too early in the afternoon for any useful report from the Money Market.

To a world how different from that of to-day does that *naif* announcement carry us back! The newspaper kingdom of twenty-five years ago must have been a land, surely, "where it was always afternoon;" where the afternoon at any rate seemed infinitely long, and where three o'clock was "too early" for any useful report or busy effort. How different is all that from the bustling, restless spirit that pervades newspapers and their readers to-day, when the public requires its reports (useful or otherwise) piping hot, and even a "special" is voted slow unless it is an "extra." To-day we write for a bustling age. Our founders wrote for a slow-going one. The "gentlemen" "by" whom and "for" whom the *Pall Mall Gazette* of "Pendennis" was written must have been gentlemen-at-ease. There is a certain large leisureliness in such announcements as we have cited above which recalls a bygone age. One can almost fancy our predecessors among the writers and readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* having time to keep gossipy diaries, to write pleasant letters, and to read "Clarissa Harlowe." Certainly the writers had time to write, and we trust that readers had taste to read, very long articles. We look back to an old file of the morning *Pall Mall* (for we were "a morning" once as well as "an evening"), and in a single issue we find, in addition to three "leaders" (each of which about twice as long as the present), four "middle articles" (each half as long again as the "leaders") under the following headings respectively:—"Public Life in England," "The "Colonies," "Presidential Government," and "The German Work-"ing Man." Certainly we—the readers and writers of a later day—have changed all that; whether for better or for worse shall here at least be left an open question. The newspaper of to-day is obviously more "live" than its predecessor, but then it is also less leisurely; if it is more interesting, it is also less informing. But such loss, be it observed, as it is herein implied, is not all dead loss. Parallel with the transformation of the newspaper of recent times, has been the growth of the magazine, and to the magazines has been shifted much of the weightier matter which once loaded the daily newspapers. The extent of the change can perhaps best be seen by recalling that, different though the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 1865 appears from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 1890, yet the former was in its day a daring innovator. Its "signed articles" were a step in the established doctrine of anonymity; its short "Occasional Notes" were a protest against the supposed dignity of prolixity; the battle of "cross-heads" in the reports of speeches, begun twenty-five years ago, has been fully won even yet. Other features of "the New Journalism" are of too recent introduction, and are too continually before our readers' eyes, to need any reference here. That they have been good is obvious from the fact that they have been generally imitated; that they have been great will be obvious to any one who cares to go back over our file for twenty-five years. It may, indeed, be said that the differences are so great as to make the old *Pall Mall* and the new different papers. Our continuity, it may be urged, is a fiction like that of the man who made his boots last for ever—by alternately renewing the "uppers" and the "unders." If a new and an old number of the *Pall Mall* met in the street, said a wag the other day, they would assuredly cut each other. Not so, we hope; for from first to last the *Pall Mall Gazette* has striven for independence of judgment and unconventionality of treatment. These are features which have been continuous in the past, and which, we would fain hope, will still be found to bind our days together when our successors are writing after another twenty-five years.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

VI.—THE SATURDAY CONCERTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THIS afternoon the series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace is being resumed after the Christmas holidays. The season's programme which has just been published shows the same admirable and careful selection of works of the great composers of all nations which has made these concerts among the most popular performances in the musical world. For over thirty years the name of Mr. August Manns, as conductor, has been on the programme; and it is a well-known fact that much of the popularity of the concerts is due to Mr. Manns's unrivalled conductorship. As he leans against his conductor's stool, his intellectual face turned to the orchestra, his long hair, which has now turned quite white, falling on the collar of his velvet jacket, and his bâton firmly grasped in his white-gloved hand, it seems as if not only Mr. Manns's arm directed the orchestra, but as if his whole being, body and mind, were in his work.


MR. AUGUST MANNS.

The history of the Saturday Concerts at the Palace forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the development of the taste for music in this country. When Mr. Manns became conductor of such musical entertainments as were offered at the Palace so long ago as 1855, he heard people ask of each other, "Is there goingto be a concert to-day?" and the answer was, "No, but the band will play." That a band could give a concert was utterly ignored by the average Britisher. As to classical music, they knew nothing about it. The aristocracy, and the few persons who with a love of music combined the advantage of a musical education, had their classical concerts, which were expensive and exclusive; but to the great majority of people music meant popular and national songs, with a dance occasionally thrown in.

Among a nation in this barbarous state where music was concerned, came the young German musician. The week after he took the conductor-

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Among the many reasons assigned for Mr. Gladstone's visit to All Souls it seems to have struck nobody that his persistent spending of his mornings in study must mean some literary enterprise of more than usual weight. Mr. Gladstone is announced to begin in April a series of articles on "The Old Testament" in a well known popular magazine; and I believe he expected to complete the greater part of his work upon them before leaving Oxford."

* * * * *

In this connection it would be interesting to have overheard the conversation on Tuesday evening between the great lay critic and his fellow guest—at the Dean of Christ Church's—Canon Driver. The latter, as has been already pointed out in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has written to the new *Contemporary* a very outspoken paper on "The Critical Study of the Old Testament." The same was at once pronounced by Mr. Gladstone, conservative critic although he be, to be a most remarkable article, and the first that showed where the new school are, and what they want—a thing the Germans never do.

* * * * *

After lunch yesterday Mr. Gladstone, in company with the Master of Balliol, paid a visit to Dr. Murray's scriptorium, to see the editor of the New English Dictionary and his coadjutors at work. He inspected with interest the arrangements of the office, the pigeon-holes with their millions of quotations, the result of thirty years' collection, the other appliances for tracing the history of words, and the methods of work. Curiously enough, he found that one of the last words that had occupied Dr. Murray's research was "Coercion," for the political use or abuse of which in reference to Ireland there was a series of quotations from 1798 to the present day, with Coercion Acts in full juse from 1833.

* * * * *

Mr. Ernest Rhys has just received an interesting letter from Walt Whitman dated "Camden, January 22, 1890." The following is an extract from it:—

I am still here—no very marked or significant change or happening—fairly buoyant spirits, &c.—but surely, slowly ebbing. At this moment sitting here, in my den, Mickle Street, by the oakwood fire in the same big strong old chair with woolskin spread over back—bright sun, cold, dry winter day. America continues—is generally busy enough all over her vast demesnes intensinal agitation I call it; talking, plodding, making money, every one trying to get on—perhaps to get towards the top—but no special individual signalism—thus: as well, I guess?).
WALT WHITMAN.

* * * * *

Of the four noteworthy biographical works which have been for some time past in course of preparation, Lord Beaconsfield's Life by Mr. Froude, Lord Iddesleigh's by Mr. Andrew Lang, the Life of Lord Houghton by Mr. Wemyss Reid, and a biography of Mr. Alexander Russel by Mr. *A. M. Mackenzie*, [illegible] the two first-mentioned are nearing completion; Lord Houghton's biography will be issued on an early day; while there is a likelihood of the work in connection with the last-mentioned being altogether abandoned.

* * * * *

The first of two articles by Mr. W. M. Rossetti on the very numerous portraits of Robert Browning, with reproductions therefrom, will appear in the March number of the *Magazine of Art*. These portraits will, I am told, include two or three, taken very shortly before the poet's death, which have not yet been published.

* * * * *

From Abroad.—Upon the opening of Dr. von Döllinger's last will and testament, according to the *Bayerische Kurier*, it was found that the great scholar had made one of his nieces his heiress. Small legacies of money were left to all his relations, and his valuable library goes to his much-loved University of Munich.—A Czech landowner, named Tischer, has offered the "Svatabor" of Prague (a club of Czech authors) the sum of 26,000 gulden toward the erection of a Pantheon in the Wischerad cemetery for men of letters of his own nationality. It will be a burial-place for Bohemians in a double sense.

* * * * *

Odds and Ends.—The useful Index to Mr. Ruskin's "Academy Notes," which is among the rarer "Ruskiniana," has been reprinted, for private circulation only, by its compiler. This reissue consists of ten copies on large paper and twenty-five on small.—Mrs. L. C. Moulton is preparing a collected edition of Philip Bourke Marston's poetical works.—Mr. Cumming Walter's volume, "In Tennyson Land," reviewed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day, will appear presently in *edition-de-luxe* form.—Sir Theodore Martin, as well as Mr. Froude, is said to be writing a monograph on Lord Beaconsfield.—A cheap edition (2s. 6d.) of "Robert Elsmere" will be published by Messrs. Smith and Elder this month.—Mr. Stead's work, "The Pope and the New Era," being a revised and enlarged reprint of the "Letters from the Vatican" recently published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co. next week.

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X, Y, Z.

ship he introduced, among the English songs and Scotch and Irish airs, a Beethoven symphony, and lo! and behold—instead of the expression of indifference and impatience which the conductor expected to see on the faces, the audience sat in silent, rapt attention, and broke out into stormy applause when the last note had died away. They had looked into a new world: a master's voice, masterly interpreted, had spoken to them; and the voice had found an echo in their hearts.

This was the beginning of a new era, and though it was only by slow degrees that the public were weaned from their preference of what is called "light music," their taste for the works of classical composers increased year by year, and has now reached the stage at which a crowded audience of the class which goes a-holidaying on Saturday afternoon follows, with intelligent interest and sympathy, every one of the works of the great musicians from Beethoven and Wagner downwards. As it is in England, so it has proved to be in Scotland. Ten years ago, during the winter season, Mr. Manns began to conduct a series of concerts at Glasgow. There were Tuesday concerts for the élite, and Saturday concerts for the people. The condition on which Mr. Manns accepted the conductorship was that he might introduce all Beethoven's symphonies. "But we have only six concerts; how can we manage nine symphonies?" was the objection of the authorities, who only thought of their Tuesday audiences, and who never dreamt that perhaps such musical fare might be appreciated by the Saturday concert-goers. "Have some of them played on the Saturdays," was the conductor's calm reply. It was done, in spite of much "croaking;" and the result was, that after the first symphony Mr. Manns telegraphed home to his wife, "The battle is won."

Of the musical capacity and taste of the British public Mr. Manns has a very high opinion, holding that the innate taste for and sympathy with good music is not wanting. "It is there," says Mr. Manns, in crisp, accentless North German, and pointing to the region of the heart—"it is there, and it was there, and had only to be brought out. This education has not yet been long enough to produce many great composers; but there is no need to point to any special name to show that English musical composers have begun to step into the ranks of their Continental confrères."

With regard to the importance of the conductor's part in an orchestral performance Mr. Manns, if any man, has a right to an opinion. First and foremost, he holds that the conductor should be a thorough musician, acquainted with the peculiarities and characteristics of all the various instruments in the orchestra. He should also be a lover of and an enthusiast for music, who understands, more than the ordinary man, what the master whom his orchestra is to interpret meant to say to the world, though the simple reason of lack of space prevented him, he has not noted every detail on his score. And if, above being a teacher who has a full grasp of his subject, he is a polite and good-natured man who is in touch with his orchestra, so much the better for himself, for the musicians, and for the audience.

To the outside public it is interesting to note that when a new musical composition is to be performed by an able orchestra, such as for instance that under Mr. Manns's direction, and in which, according to the latter, "each man is an artist, and there are some among them who are Paganinis on their instruments," there is very little practice beforehand. If the piece contains passages of particular difficulties, such as some of Wagner's most ambitious works, two or three rehearsals are held, but there is no practising at all of separate instruments. The name of the new piece is given out, and forthwith the first joint rehearsal begins. In cases where a piece has not been played for months no rehearsal at all is required. One of the chief conditions for the successful rendering of classical music by an orchestra would seem to be that the members of the orchestra should not be superannuated musicians, whose individuality has probably been destroyed—unless they are more than commonly gifted—in the course of many years of performances, and whose power over their instrument may have decreased as their hand has begun to lose something of its former firmness and elasticity; or as, after losing their front teeth, they have no longer the necessary power over a wind instrument.

The selection of the programme falls also to the conductor's lot, and is not an easy matter by any means. Mr. Manns begins to "compose" his programmes for the season months before the time of performance; and though there is plenty of choice in the works of the composers of all nations who have lived during the present and the last century, it requires a great deal of thought to make an artistically arranged selection. The solo-singers for the concerts are engaged by the management, but the conductor is naturally always consulted as to his preferences.

(The preceding "Saturday Afternoon" article—"A Walk Round the National Portrait Gallery"—appeared on February 1.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A POLITICO-MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. H. B." is mistaken in taking the amount of damages claimed in Mr. Parnell's pleadings as the amount of his claim in a business sense. Every one who has had to draw pleadings knows that the amount claimed in an action for damages is a fancy sum, something which in the particular case is beyond the dreams of avarice. You put this sort of sum into your pleading because the jury cannot give you more than you claim, and you wish to be well on the safe side. Again, a payment of forty shillings into court means that you offer nothing. The basis for a commercial compromise did not exist till the *Times* made overtures for a settlement. The mathematical problem is indeterminate; it depends upon one's knowing what is half the difference of two unknown quantities.—I am, yours faithfully,

February 7. X.

GUM-CHEWING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—While touring on my wheel last summer, a young American friend of mine handed me a piece of the Adam's tutti frutti you mentioned under the title of "Gum-chewing," January 31. It proved a blessing in disguise, for it kept the mouth moist and fresh while riding over dusty roads in the heat of the day and, further, seemed to lessen the desire for something to quench thirst. Personally, I did not find any bad results from its use. I used it while racing, and feel that it would be valuable to all the bicycle and athletic fraternity if they would try it. I am glad to learn through your valuable paper where the gum can be bought.—Yours very truly,

58, *Wilberforce-road, Finsbury Park,* W. LESLIE HALL.

"CHURCH AND CHAPEL IN THE EAST END."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in the very interesting article on "Churches and Chapels in the East-end" in this evening's issue that you state Mr. Charrington's Hall is not filled by the persons of the immediate neighbourhood. In this you are in error, as I suppose that not more than 200 of the 5,000 persons attending come from any considerable distance. The hall is, to all intents and purposes filled by the masses of the locality. I may inform you that although unsectarian in doctrine there is a church membership numbering over 2,700 persons; so that I think Mr. Charrington's Hall would certainly come under the category of an East-end church or chapel. In addition to this there is a very active temperance society, "The Crusaders'," numbering 2,100 men and women.—Trusting in fairness that you will publish this.—I am dear Sir, yours very truly, THOS. RICHARDSON, Deacon.

6, *Cottage-grove, Mile-end.*

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—6, New CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

He who in violation of this prohibition shall be found in France shall be punished by an imprisonment of from two to five years. At the expiration of this time he shall be conducted to the frontier.—Article III., Law of Expulsion, 1886.

The above is the clause which gives the "bite" to Article I., which says—

The territory of the Republic is and remains forbidden to the heads of families which have reigned in France, and to their direct heirs in the order of primogeniture.

The Duc d'Orléans is the eldest son of the Comte de Paris. He is, therefore, direct heir to the crown of the country which yesterday he demanded permission to serve as a private soldier. He was arrested for his pains, and is now in the Conciergerie, a prison as famous in the annals of France as Kilmainham in the recent history of Ireland.

The young prince has, however, done well. The one deadly sin of royalties nowadays is that they are so commonplace and prosaic, they excite no enthusiasm, because they run no risk. There is something rather fine about the princely boy's sudden apparition before the startled Ministers demanding to be allowed the honour of serving France as a private soldier. Of course he knew it would be in vain. The law is precise. Not only does it forbid him to stand on French soil, but a separate article declares that the members of any families which have reigned in France shall be unable to enter the army. The only question now is whether he is to be tried and sent to gaol for a couple of years or merely to be conducted to the frontier. A short stay in gaol would do him good, but two years is too long. On the whole, the youngster may be congratulated on his plucky initiative.

Two more of the Tory organs give us forecasts this morning of the Government's programme, and fearfully and wonderfully barren they are. According to the *Daily Telegraph*, "there will be no heroic measures and no surprises," and the programme will practically be limited to

1. Extension of the Ashbourne Act.
2. Tithes.

As for "Free Schools," the *Telegraph* confidently predicts, and the *Standard* devoutly hopes that nothing will be heard of them. Is this all, then? The present Cabinet has often been congratulated on the success with which it keeps its secret; but this must be easy, if there is nothing to tell.

"The question of a common tariff," said Sir Henry Parkes at the "Federation Banquet" at Melbourne, on Thursday, "is a mere trifle as compared with the question of national existence." This may or may not be an important statement, according as Sir Henry meant it. If it was a mere pious opinion about what ought to be, it was worth no more than the expression of any other lofty sentiment. But if the Premier of New South Wales meant it to give the keynote of his own future policy, then it was a very important pronouncement. For it would mean that he was prepared to compromise on the question of Free Trade, by agreeing with the other colonies on a common tariff as against the extra-Australasian world.

There was one phrase in the same speech which is likely to become classical. "It was a wise dispensation," he said, "that each colony should have worked out its own salvation separately;" but, he added, the time for union had now come:—

The crimson thread of kinship ran through all.

The "crimson thread" of Sir Henry Parkes will be as often quoted as the "silver streak" of Mr. Gladstone.

The news from Sophia becomes more and more serious. Even if the Bucharest rumours be unfounded, and M. Stambuloff has not had Major Panitza shot at the dead of night, there seems to be no doubt that the movement with which he was connected was very serious. The prefect of police, M. Stambuloff's best friend, was in the conspiracy. M. Stambuloff is now his own prefect of police, and every two hours he changes the Palace guard, nominating the captain of the guard at half an hour's notice. The railway officials, it is said, had a special train ready to carry the Prince and his master Stambuloff out of the country, and the troops are evidently disaffected. M. Stambuloff, for the moment, can rely upon getting what shooting he needs done to his order, but the situation is evidently perilous in the extreme. Everything seems to point to the long-expected upset of the Coburger, of whom at last the Principality seems to have had enough.

"I have always found," writes a correspondent, "that you are the first to call attention to and remedy any existing evil. I trust you will therefore raise your voice on the occasion of this terrible colliery explosion in Wales, and ask why naked lights are allowed in any coal mine. Surely, for the sake of the miners, the indignation of the public ought to be aroused, so that in future it be made compulsory to use some perfectly safe illuminant, such as incandescent electric light."

The great railway race northward through Bechuanaland, on which the ultimate sovereignty of South Africa may be said to depend, has fairly begun. Mr. Rhodes, whose foresight and resources have saved the situation in these regions, has got his arrangements completed with the Cape Government, and on December 23 the platelayers had already got thirty-eight miles beyond Kimberley. We also hear that the Chartered Company has set to work in Khama's country, and that every thing is going well with the pioneers of Britain in these frontier lands. Many are full of forebodings about what will happen when Lobengula's country is reached, but every mile of rail run northward diminishes the risks of a collision.

In default of the revelations of *Times* management, of which the world has been disappointed by the settlement of Mr. Parnell's suit, the Biography of James Macdonell affords to the curious a good many details of the relations existing in Printing House-square between the Walters, their editors, and contributors. Much also may be learnt about the *Daily Telegraph*. Here is what Mr. Macdonell says of his position on that paper in the year 1865, when he had, as he tells us, "formidable men to compete with, such as Edward Dicey and a brilliant Oxford scholar (of course he means Mr. Edwin Arnold) who has left the Principalship of an Indian College for the Press." It is new to most people that "young Mr. Levy" either is or was a purist in literary style. Mr. Macdonell, however, who must have known, after describing his day's work as by no means arduous and ended by ten or thereabouts, proceeds as follows: "Already I choose the subjects for the leaders, and indicate what I think should be the line for comment, subject of course to the revision of Mr. Levy. At night I go over the articles, striking out and putting in what I choose, subject again to his decision. This is delicate work, and takes much time, especially as my superiors are so fastidious in matters of style, that every clause of every sentence must undergo a rigid examination." Again, as to the religious views of the journalists with whom he came in contact. "Madam," I was reluctantly compelled to tell an accomplished and pious lady, who asked me these questions when I was last in Aberdeen, "madam, I know a great many journalists, men of letters, and other educated people in London; but, to speak frankly, I don't know a single one who believes in Christianity. I know few who mention it for any other purpose than to ridicule its pretensions." "I should however have made one exception," he goes on to say. "George Sala is the most orthodox man I know, for he believes in Hell, and warns his unbelieving friends that they will feel it some day." Can this be so? one asks in surprise. Is Sala really among the prophets, and Edward Levy among the purists of literature? And is "Telegraphese" a hideous dream?

Yet another testimonial to the practicability of the eight hours working day was given yesterday at the half-yearly meeting of our biggest gas corporation, the Gas Light and Coke Company. "The new arrangements of eight hour shifts," said Colonel Makin, M.P., who presided, "which were agreed upon in the spring with the company's workmen had, in spite of such minor difficulties as were incident to novel conditions of manufacture, worked well." Other firms who desire their affairs to work with equal smoothness might well lay to heart the explanation of the fair working in this case. "The company has abstained from in any way interfering with the organizations of its men," added the chairman. Here is a lesson worth learning for those employers and corporations who imagine that they have a mission in life to smash up their workmen's unions.

Paris, it seems, is going to run Berne against Berlin. "Germany," says the *République Francaise*, "must not count upon France. If there do exist labour questions which might be profitably investigated in common by the Powers, the International Labour Conference, which is to meet this year at Berne, and to which every State in Europe has been invited, appears to us amply sufficient." What France would like, no doubt, is a Conference of the Republics at Berne to take the wind out of the sails of the Conference of Monarchies at Berlin. But as the Swiss are a shrewd and prudent people, we doubt if they will care to play the part cut out for them by France. The Swiss Government will more probably find it expedient, in view of the German Emperor's invitation, to postpone their own Conference *sine die*.

"OLD LAMPS FOR NEW."

A CHAT WITH MR. JEROME K. JEROME.

As the work of one of the most promising young playwrights of the day much interest is being taken in the production of "Old Lamps for New" at Terry's to-night. Happening to meet Mr. Jerome in a club a few days ago, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had a chat about the new play, of which he sends us a few notes:—

"So you have turned your attention to farce?" was one of my first remarks—"Oh, that's not my description of the piece. I describe it as 'a three-act play, comparatively speaking new and original.' I use the qualification to clinch those critics who are always ready, when a new play is produced, with a list of forty-seven others from which the author has borrowed. Of course I think my play is new and original. In fact, it was the originality of an idea which once occurred to me that caused me to try my hand at what is called a farcical comedy. As you know, from 'Barbara,' 'Sunset,' and 'Woodbarrow Farm,' my stage tendencies are all the other way."

"But surely the fun of 'Three Men in a Boat' and your other brochures must find its way into your dramatic writing?"—"No one was more surprised than myself to find that I had much sense of humour. In the 'Idle Thoughts,' for instance, the fun seemed to come in spite of myself. And in 'Old Lamps for New'—the title is, of course, suggested by the cry of one of the genii in Aladdin—the fun is all on the side of the audience. On the stage everything is staid and serious."

"Then what part has Penley got?"—"A family solicitor of strange ways is Penley's part. As you know, I was until a short time ago in a solicitor's office, and I have made a study of solicitors. For Penley, by the way, one can't really write dialogue. One must give him plenty of absurd and impossible remarks, and by his manner of saying them he convulses the house. Yet, strange to say, he puts on very little 'gag.'"

"And what is your leading *motif*, Mr. Jerome?"—"Oh, I have treated in a quizzical fashion the craze for unconventionality now spreading among women. It is well explained in the title, I think—the casting-off of old-fashioned opinions and habits; the exchange of old lamps for new."

"It was written to order, I suppose?"—"No; on the whole I am averse to the writing of plays to order. There are exceptions, of course. Sometimes an actor will go for a play to an author who has already in his mind a strong character that he thinks will suit him. When Miss Cissie Grahame decided on taking Terry's she asked me to write her a play. I declined, as I was so intent on finishing 'Old Lamps for New.' I had finished the first act, which she asked to see. On the strength of reading the first act she came to terms with me."

"You have found the path of success steep and thorny?"—"You are right. 'Barbara,' my first production, which I wrote at eighteen, was hawked about for four years. Failing with all the managers, I resolved to try the actresses whom I thought the character would suit. I sent the thing to Miss Norreys, who read it. She did not find the part suitable to herself, but she very kindly sent the play to Miss Cissie Grahame. Miss Grahame liked it very much, and Mr. Hawtrey, by whom she was then engaged, being a younger and, I suppose, more venturesome manager, was persuaded to produce it, and in the result ran a first piece for 400 nights."

Every one who knows Jerome K. Jerome—the K., by the way, stands for Kwaka, which was the appellation of one of his Danish ancestors—knows the story of his plucky struggle as "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown." One has heard how he came from the Black Country to the great city a friendless lad, with nothing but his wits as inheritance, and how he has successively served the fates as actor, schoolmaster, solicitor's clerk, and journalist. Of these experiences he talks with a sly humour which plays about the fair, placid face that, with the light brown moustaches, bespeaks a Scandinavian origin.

"How did you get on with schoolmastering?" I inquire. "Oh, not at all—nor did the boys. We had a good deal of fun, however, as I was only nineteen, and many of the boys were fifteen and sixteen. Some time ago, by the way, I was struck by the familiarity of Sydney Brough's face. 'Were you one of the boys at the —— school in South Lambeth-road?' I asked him. 'Yes,' he replied. Then we had some hearty laughs over our reminiscences."

ENGLISH CLERKS IN PORTUGAL.

The rumours as to the dismissal of English clerks and servants, and their precarious situation, have (the Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard* states) fortunately turned out to be entirely without foundation in fact. All continue employed; at all events, the British Consul at Lisbon has only received one single application for help. This implies that the Portuguese are not so ungrateful as they are represented, and that they disregard that portion of their newspapers which have launched into the world all sorts of exaggerations, regardless of the best interests of their country.

"LEAVES OF A LIFE."*

THE REMINISCENCES OF MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS.

These two volumes will certainly be widely read. They contain a too short account of the career of a famous advocate, who has acquired an extraordinary knowledge of criminals and their ways, and is deeply versed in the blackest aspects of human nature. Indeed, it is Mr. Williams's proudest boast that he has defended more prisoners than any man living, and his successes on their behalf have earned him fame and fortune. Mr. Williams's career before he was called to the Bar proves that he was aman of infinite resource. By turns he was schoolmaster, soldier, actor, journalist, and playwright. Probably he would have given the Church a turn if the Bar had failed him. His theatrical experiences must have been invaluable in those famous criminal trials in which Mr. Williams was afterwards engaged. Even to this day the advocate has not forgotten his Latin, and he draws largely upon his Latin grammar and other sources for a novel feature of these two volumes, every chapter in which is adorned with a motto, which is generally in Latin, and once in Greek. For instance, Madame Rachel's chapter is cynically headed "Simplex munditiis." Again, when Mr. Williams leaves the army for the bar, "arma" naturally "cedant togæ." Mr. Williams describes how he luckily escaped the Tichborne case in a chapter which is christened "Magna est veritas et prævalebit." Mr. Williams has been engaged in most of the famous criminal trials for the last twenty years, and in these two volumes he plays over again the deeply interesting tragedies in which he was a conspicuous figure. The trial of Charles Peace, the De Tourville murder—he threw his wife over a precipice, the Lamson murder, the Lefroy case, the Penge murder, in which Staunton starved his wife to death by inches, the great Turf Frauds—the result of which was to break up the Metropolitan detective force in Mr. Williams's opinion, the Hungerford murders, the trial of Hannah Dobbs, and scores of others. The result is these two volumes, which are sensational enough to provide future novelists with material for a lifetime. But Mr. Williams is much too acute to give us all tragedy, and has tempered his tales of woe with a plentiful supply of comedy. We subjoin a few extracts to give our readers a taste of Mr. Williams's quality :—

THE THIN LITTLE FIGURE UNDERNEATH THE DOCK.

Mr. Williams regards his defences of Lefroy and Lamson as his masterpieces, and he prints his speeches on behalf of those notorious murderers in full as appendices. Describing the scene in court in the Lamson trial, he writes :—"I was very much impressed during this trial by the conduct of the prisoner's wife. She remained entirely staunch and faithful to him until the end. She had sacrificed everything in the way of money to obtain the means to defend him. Day by day a thin little figure sat half-concealed behind the jury-box, and, as the public were leaving the court every evening, this little figure would steal almost unobserved from its hiding-place, and, standing close underneath the dock, would take the prisoner's hand and kiss it most affectionately. This shows how true a woman can be; for I have little doubt now that she full well knew her husband to be guilty."

BRIEFS FROM THIEVES.

"I am afraid," says Mr. Williams, "it would never do to inquire too curiously as to where, in these cases, the money comes from to instruct counsel. Very often, in cases of pocket-picking, watch robberies, assaults on the police, &c., the money represents the proceeds of what are termed 'friendly leads,' or meetings. The prisoner's friends hold an harmonic meeting at some public-house, where a small subscription is raised on his behalf. The printed invitations to this meeting that are distributed in the neighbourhood where the prisoner lives, are not drawn up in terms of absolute frankness. It is not bluntly stated that So-and-so is in prison, and in need of funds for his defence; reference is instead, made to the unfortunate fact that, having been incapacitated for work by breaking his leg, or some accident of that description, he is in financial difficulties."

MESSRS. LEWIS AND LEWIS IN YEARS GONE BY.

Mr. Williams gives an interesting picture of the famous house of Lewis and Lewis, which was less famous in those days. Their office was in Ely-place, where Mr. George is now consulted by all the distinguished people in trouble. "Little James Lewis, the head of the firm, was a very sharp-looking fellow. . . . George Lewis, who was a very smart young man, and a most successful cross-examiner, filled the principal position at the police-court. Old 'Uncle George,' the brother of the senior partner, looked after the insolvency, bankruptcy, dramatic, and civil business in a room at the top of the house. In those days there was an enormous quantity of insolvency and bankrupt y cases, and I should be sorry to say how many impecunious upper and middle class men were duly whitewashed through the intervention of 'Uncle George.'"

THE POLICE.

Of course. Mr. Williams has a good deal to say about the police which we have no space to deal with here. After describing the trial of the Clerkenwell exploders, he winds up :—"I cannot help remarking that it is a curious coincidence that the same fault is being found with the police of to-day as was found with the police of 1868. Thus it may be inferred by some that since 1868 the force has not deteriorated; but this opinion I, for one, cannot endorse. In my judgment the force has deteriorated considerably. I am not now speaking about its discipline and its capacity for keeping the streets, but about its ability to detect crime. At the time of the Clerkenwell explosion we had a regular detective force—that is to say, a separate organi ation for unravelling the mysteries and complications of crime—but that force we never hear of now."

MONTAGU WILLIAMS'S DOG.

Mr. Williams tells a good story, showing how a gang of dog thieves stole his dog "Rob" and then returned it to him for £20. "I ventured to remark to my acquaintances that they must be doing a thriving business, £20 being a large sum to receive for the restoration of one dog. The answer I received was that it was 'only two quid apiece, as there are ten of us in it, and it is share and share alike.' I then remarked modestly that, knowing who I was, I thought it rather too bad of them to steal my dog. 'Ah! that's the best of it, said one of them. 'Lord, sir, you should have seen how my pal Bill here did laugh. 'Ain't it rather hard,' says I 'to take the counsellor's dawg?' 'Not a bit, Jim,' says he; 'he's had a good lot out of us, and why shouldn't we get a little out of him?'"

MR. WILLIAMS RETIRES FROM THE BAR.

Every one has heard of the illness which nearly killed Mr. Williams, who gives a dramatic account of its discovery, progress, and his ultimate recovery. He had called to consult Dr. Semon, of Welbeck-street, who had informed him of the nature of the fell disease which was prostrating him. Mr. Williams's account:—I was sitting in a chair opposite to him, and, without moving, I said: "That means death?" He replied, "Yes." "How long?" I asked. "Impossible to give a correct answer; but a few months," was the reply. "Good God!" I exclaimed, "there must be some alternative to this:" He said: "Yes, there is—an operation. But statistics are very much against you. I have prepared them for you, and have given the names of two or three operators who have been successful." Never shall I forget what my feelings were as I stood in Oxford street looking at the passing cabs and omnibuses. I really thought that if I did not hasten and tell my family of my trouble I should go mad. Dr. Hahn came over to London and the operation was successful. As we all know. After a month, Sir James Paget said: "Now, Montagu Williams, try and see if you can speak." And the first words that came from my lips were "Gentlemen of the jury."

SIR HENRY JAMES AS A WHIST PLAYER.

Mr. Williams tells a good whist story, in which Mr. Keeley, the famous old comedian, and Sir Henry James figure. Not many months before his death Keeley was playing whist at the Garrick, his partner being Henry James, now Sir Henry. When the rubber was over, after a moment's thought, he turned to James and asked, "Why didn't you lead spades?" The answer was: "I lantly shuffled out of the room. Of course they were all rather astonished, but nobody ever took much notice. . . . A few days afterwards, James and Keeley met again at the Garrick, Keeley running after James as if he were going to apologise. "I have been thinking," said Keeley, with the stolid expression his face so often wore, "over that little affair about the spades, and I find that I was right—you *are* a fool."

* "Leaves of a Life." Being the Reminiscences of Montagu Williams, Q.C. Two volumes. (Macmillan and Co.)

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 12s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 41, SOUTH MOLTON ST., Manchester, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

City Notes.

THE HALF-YEAR'S RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

The half-year's dividends have now been declared by the leading railway companies. The result is not equal to the sanguine anticipations which it suited the prophets to form when the market was being bulled, but steady holders of railway shares cannot but be pleased with the amounts declared. A half per cent. more has been the general increase, rising in the case of the Great Western and Midland to ¾ and the North Eastern to 1, following, in each instance, advances on the preceding year, so that there is an addition as compared with 1887 of 1¼, 1½, and 1¾ respectively. The Brighton, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln have had very large increases. Two or three exceptionally placed lines are stationary, and only one—the Rhymney Railway—has receded. The amounts carried forward are on the whole larger, a wise precaution in view of the increase of working expenses.

COMPANY.	Rate per cent. per an. 1889.	1888.	Carried forward. 1889.	1888.
Brighton	10	8¼	£8,400	£11,000
Deferred for year	8¼	5¼	—	—
Chatham Preferred	4½	4½	62,786	26,076
Great Northern	5¾	5¼	—	8,723
Great Western	7¼	7¼	59,000	50.000
Great Eastern	4	3½	62,000	40.000
London and South Western	7½	7	22,000	10,093
London and North Western	7	7½	—	97,148
London and Tilbury	6¼	6½	2,000	1,700
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4¾	4½	26,000	21,000
Metropolitan	2¾	2¾	14.000	21,700
Man., Shef., and Lincoln	5½	3½	2,519	2,180
Dep. Def. for year	nil	nil	—	—
Midland	6¾	6	69,000	52,000
North Eastern	8¼	7¼	—	33.343
North London	7½	7½	5.583	3,128
North Stafford	3	2½	3,700	8,114
Rhymney Railway	8	7	2,288	172
South Eastern	6¼	6¼	15,028	10,500
Do. Def. for year	3¾	3¾	—	—

OUR FOREIGN TRADE FOR JANUARY.

The year has begun well in the matter of our foreign trade. It must not be forgotten that there have been increases on increases, and that the advance made in January, 1889, was very notable. Taking the three consecutive years, we find the improvement on January, 1887, is as under :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	In three years.
Imports—increase per cent.	12	9¼	¾	21½
Export—increase per cent.	4¾	10	5	19¾

Although the imports last month, therefore, were only a very trifling amount above those of January, 1889, the most substantial advance of the previous years has been more than maintained, while in the case of the exports there has been a further addition of 5 per cent. The re-exports appear most unfavourable, as there is a decline of 17.4 per cent., but there was an advance in January, 1889, of no less than 40 per cent. The figures for the month are :—

Imports	£38,144,000	Increase,	£85,500, or 2 per cent.
Exports	21,587,600	,,	1,060,000, or 5 ,,
Re-exports	4,780,000	Decrease,	835,000, or 17.4 ,,

We have taken much less of food stuffs, but there has been a notable increase in wool imports, and the other fluctuations about balance each other. Of the exports, yarns and textiles are the only class which shows any serious decline. Metals and machinery have substantially increased, and also coal, the value more than quantities having risen. Among the re-exports the most striking decrease is in the wool transhipped, there having been a decline from 34 million lbs. to 19 million lbs., but that again compares with 14 1-3 million lbs. in 1888. Cotton and tea have also fallen off considerably, but yet the figures are better than they were two years ago.

The Ladies' Corner.

DAGGERS FOR THE HAIR.

It is very curious to notice how fashion, like history, repeats itself, even down to the smallest details of dress. Years ago, when the "coal-scuttle bonnet" was the height of fashion, frivolously inclined ladies used to keep the structure in its place by sticking a dagger-shaped instrument through their back-hair under the overhanging curtain with which the bonnet was finished off at the back. At the same time it was fashionable to wind the back hair, neatly coiled or plaited, round an ornamental arrow, sword, or dagger, made of silver, tortoise-shell, ivory, or bone. By-and-by these fashions changed, and the pretty toy weapons were laid aside and forgotten.

There is no back-hair now into which to stick anything, for both hair and bonnets have taken wing, as it were, and flown to the heights of the head. But the dagger is there once more, and does service as before—only, since the world is becoming more artistic every year, all the fashionable toy weapons are more costly and more highly finished. At the same time, they are becoming more dangerous; the old-fashioned article, which was only a weapon in appearance, having given way to real "instruments of murder."

A similar, but far larger and more dangerous weapon is sometimes worn attached to a silver belt. The use which the young lady of the present day intends—if need be—to make of this ornament was strikingly illustrated the other day when a charming young girl, and one who would not wittingly hurt a fly, appeared in a drawing-room after a long and lonely walk through a suburban park. "Were you not afraid to walk at dusk through such a lonely place?" she was asked, and replied immediately, while she drew a very sharp and elegant dagger from the folds of her garments, "I *was* rather nervous, but then I knew that I should easily be able to defend myself if I had been attacked." As an ornament, and when fastened to an artistic belt of the same material, the weapon looked very picturesque; but when the sharp glittering blade appeared which might so easily inflict a deadly wound, the toy seemed hardly in its place in the hands of a bright young girl.

A few years ago, when the fashion of fastening hats to the head by means of a long pin stuck through the hat and hair, first took the place of the old-fashioned elastic band by which the head-gear was made secure, the ladies of the factory and of the kitchen first began to use long swords or other weapons with very ornamental hilts for the purpose. If not altogether "death-dealing," these ornaments were dangerous enough (as are also some of the long pins, though they look less formidable) when their wearer stood close to somebody else and happened to turn suddenly round or aside; but nevertheless the fashion spread and flourished, and only last week at the wedding of Mr. Henry Gladstone and Miss Stuart Rendel one of the pretty bridesmaids supported her picturesque white felt hat with a long ivory dagger, the gold handle of which looked extremely well in her dark "wind-blown" hair. On hats, caps, and bonnets the knife, the dagger, and the sword are still figuring in infinite variety; and it is by no means an uncommon sight to see girls and women in ball-rooms, theatres, and even in the peaceful drawing-room, protected from among their curly locks or sharp and glittering instrument of murder, the light of which is allowed playfully to shine upon the harmless victim who may at the moment happen to be in conversation with the lady. The actual number of injuries which have been inflicted by these toy-weapons will never be known, for the wearers themselves will never endanger their pet fashion by acknowledging what harm it has done; and the wounded of the other sex are prevented by either gallantry or the fear of drawing ridicule upon their heads from pointing out the scars on their manly faces with which they have had to pay for the pleasure of the society of a charming dagger-wearing friend.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

LINTON, E. LYNN. "About Ireland." (Methuen and Co.)
[The outcome of a visit to Ireland, which seems to have convinced Mrs. Lynn Linton that Home Rule is an impossibility, and that in Mr. Balfour's policy lies the true pacification of the country. Boards. Pp. 74 Price 1s.]

MALVIN, D. (Editor). "The First French Reciter." (Librairie Hachette et Cie.)
[A selection of French poetry for home and school use, edited, with numerous notes." Cloth. Pp. viii., 92.]

MACQUOID, KATHERINE S. "Cosette." (Ward and Downey.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

Pall Mall Gazette "Extras."

No. 50. THE NEW EXTRA.

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1st Half-Holiday	EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
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4th Half-Holiday	VENETIAN and ALLIED SCHOOLS.
5th Half-Holiday	LOMBARD SCHOOL and the LATER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.
6th and 7th Half-Holidays	FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday	The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday	The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays	The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday	The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo."
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
ENGE, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANZ: Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LUCAS DA VAN: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORELLI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna
" The Garvagh Madonna.
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VAN ANTWERP: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of *Pall Mall Gazette* Extras, is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must doubtless feel the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, but not in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with viewing the paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, we know of no guide-book to the picture gallery that can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful shilling's worth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The newcomer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to their plan man's ends. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations are numerous and are alike excellent."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SPECTATOR says:—"The latest sixpenny publication of the Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall Extra*.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it returns ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past all help of artistic redemption."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The NONCONFORMIST AND INDEPENDENT says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Fourteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall Office* are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

The BRISTOL EVENING NEWS says:—"As wonderful a sixpennyworth as the 'Pictures of the Year' numbers, published in this summer, and would be as invaluable to the 'country cousin,' who wished to 'do' the National Gallery in one afternoon, as to the more leisurely visitor who can afford the twelve half-holidays provided for by the compiler of the guide book."

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says:—"This work is for the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall Guide*."

The HALIFAX COURIER says:—"It contains a large amount of information about the building and the pictures, their authors, styles, excellences, history, cost, &c., and there are about forty illustrations, of course reproductions, of the most famous paintings in the gallery. It is a guide for half-holiday visitors, and is certainly well done."

The CORK EXAMINER says:—"Of the many interesting Sixpenny Extras which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has issued, none will exceed in attraction the one which they have published entitled 'Half-Holidays at the National Gallery.' It makes a most interesting guide-book to that collection of great pictures. The National Gallery guide-books have been a disgrace both to the Gallery trustees and to the nation. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* 'Extra' supplies a want. The forty-two reproductions of pictures with which the book is embellished cannot be too highly spoken of for their excellence and beauty of their execution."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says:—"Nothing quite so good in every way as this guide to the National Gallery has hitherto been published. In addition to a complete list of the pictures, each accompanied by a descriptive note, it shows how the whole collection can be profitably and pleasantly examined in twelve visits. There are forty-two illustrations, all excellent."

The LIVERPOOL EVENING EXPRESS says:—"The binder seems to be by a new and delicate process, but they come up wonderfully well, and so hazy and shadowy a picture as 'The Fighting *Téméraire*,' is, as the printers would say, 'beautifully brought up,' every small detail being faithfully reproduced. Country cousins visiting London with a view to a single visit to the Gallery will find this handbook wonderfully useful."

ENGLAND says:—"I have received a copy of a catalogue of the National Gallery, beautifully illustrated, price sixpence, which is published as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. As a handbook it is made character of this catalogue."

The NEWCASTLE DAILY LEADER says:—"Some of the masterpieces are reproduced in miniature, very often with great effect. The arrangement is simple, the pictures following each other in the order of their official number. With this guide to be had for 6*d.*, no visitor need go the nation's storehouse of art with his fingers in his mouth."

The METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 9 Clowns 100 Highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker, The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider), Grand Military Spectacle, ZULU LAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS SUNDAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, or THE KING OF BARATARIA. Written by W. S. GILBERT and SULLIVAN. EVERY EVENING at 8, and MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY at 2. PERFORMANCE TO-DAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leavitt. EVERY EVENING at 8.30, a new Comic Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR. By H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.—Miss JENNY MINNIE VALENTINE'S MATINÉE SERIES BEGINS SATURDAY, FEB. 8, at 2.30, with MY BROTHER'S SISTER. ONLY IN FUN. Mr. Douglas Cox representing Miss Palmer.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants (exclusively engaged here), the Royal Aerial Aquarists, the Kings of Trapeze, the Leopolds, Aerial Wonders (first appearance here), and the Eleven Pierrots of Malade, in Singing, Knockabout, Acrobatic, Singing, Dancing, and Strength. Fred. Poulton (the Strong Man from America), Harry Moore (Comic Vocalist), the Sisters Leyton in their popular dance, the Brothers Harold in their Refined Sketch, Knockabout, and Boxing Entertainment, Gotlan and Marks, Science and Fun, Hume's Wonderful Dogs, the Brothers Beno and their Donkey, G. Silvester (the Operatic Tenor), the Harrison Troupe of Acrobats, Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Change Artiste), Perfect Vision (Phenomenal), Open daily at 10. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Magretta, Novel Illusion on view all day.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologer, will hold receptions to-day in the Theatre about 4 and 9. BECKWITH'S ENTERTAINMENT on view all day.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and Produced by OSCAR BARRETT. 58th and LAST PERFORMANCE, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s. Admission to Palace after 5 P.M., 1s. No Fees.

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MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789.—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs. Maybrick now added. Richard Pigott, the Parnell Commission Forger. NOW OPEN.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). 2 minutes from Victoria Station. BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 1s., except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the charge is 6d. Mrs. HUNT'S celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 10 P.M. daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

CATHEDRAL TOWNS and PICTURESQUE PLACES in GERMANY and ITALY.—WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS by EDWARD H. BRANSCOMBE, R.B.A. 1888 and 1889. ON VIEW at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. (Next the Haymarket Theatre.)

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s. [1]

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—Fine charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautiful grounds. Recently enlarged, and fitted throughout with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information and plans can be obtained and plans seen at offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Seven Days' Pension and First-class Return Railway Ticket by South Western Fast Trains from London (Waterloo), Five Guineas. Ask for Hotel Tickets.

BARNUM and BAILEY'S FAREWELL to the BRITISH PUBLIC—It would be greatly to our pleasure and advantage to prolong our London season, as hundreds of letters from all over the United Kingdom urge us to do so, but our contracts for engagements in Europe will not allow us to close our "Greatest show on Earth," at Olympia, on next Saturday, Feb. 15, and bid you a reluctant and perhaps long, adieu. At Olympia we have had to refuse from 10,000 to 15,000 and a half a people during its London stay, which each ordinary patronage has crowned our visit with success, and shown an appreciation of our efforts which we shall never cease to remember gratefully, and to which we shall give hearty encore on our return. In the meantime a welcome has forged another link that connects the Old and the New World.—Your obedient servants, BARNUM and BAILEY.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE at OLYMPIA, London. Only 7 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, but positively will not. Next Saturday, Feb. 15, will be the last day, and after then you may never have a chance to see it.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Next Saturday, Feb. 15, and then "Good bye." See BARNUM and "NERO" now or never.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Private Boxes, balcony, £6, £5, £4, £3, £2, £1 1s.; orchestra stalls, 7s. 6d.; grand circle, 5s.; stalls 4s., 3s., and 2s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can be given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 66, Piccadilly. All except 4s., 6s., and 5s. 6d. seats booked for one month after order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and seven years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half price, except in 1s., 2s., and 5s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

MUSICAL MEMS.

Sir Charles Hallé has been, at the eleventh hour, successful with his Manchester Band in London. Each of the preceding concerts of this fine company of players has been financially unsuccessful, and Sir Charles cannot have lost less than four hundred pounds. Last night, however, St. James's Hall was very well filled, and the heavy expenses entailed by an orchestral concert were more than met. Could Sir Charles have been persuaded to give two such concerts in London it is quite possible that the profits on these would have gone far to ratify the adverse balance.

At Mr. Chappell's Popular Concert on Monday evening next Lady Hallé retires from the post of solo violinist. This afternoon Sir Charles will be the solo pianist for the last time this season, having chosen Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat as his solo piece. Herr Joachim appears on Monday week. Brahms's Gipsy Songs will be performed for the last time this season on February 15, the vocalists being Mrs. and Mr. Henschel, Miss Marguerite Hall, and Mr. Wm. Shakespeare. Mdme. Hope Glenn is the vocalist this afternoon.

The Sunday smoking concerts of the Lyric Club will be given every evening until the end of March. The next concert will give their concerts on February 23, March 20 and 30, and the annual amateur soirée will be held on February 27.

Mendelssohn's Oratorio "St. Paul" is the work selected for performance this year at the Crystal Palace on Handel Festival scale. It is hoped that the principal quartet will consist of Mdme. Albani, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, to all of whom engagements have been offered. Mr. Lloyd, who will have returned from America, has already accepted. The choruses will be sung by the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir, numbering 5,000 voices a special choir of 500 boys being engaged to sing the chorales "Sleepers Wake" and "In one true God." The date fixed for the performance is June 21. Mr. Manns will conduct.

London is promised another large performance of concerts, operatic and dramatic performances. It is to be built as an adjunct to the Arts and Letters Club, and will be situated close to the top of St. James's-street. The plans are already under consideration, and the theatre will probably be built on the plan of the Criterion, largely below the level of the street.

Mr. Joseph Bennett has quite completed the libretto of the Scandinavian opera which Mr. Cowen is now writing for production at the forthcoming season of Carl Rosa opera in London. Speaking in his capacity as musical critic, Mr. Bennett is full of praise for the dramatic quality of the music of the opera.

DEATH OF A FOOTBALL PLAYER.

Albert Drabble, the well-known Whitby Football Club fullback, died suddenly this morning at Whitby. Deceased was one of the favourite football players in the north of England, and had received many enviable inducements to leave his native town to strengthen other clubs. He was one of a team to play Scarborough, St. Mary's, to-day in a semi-final tie for the East Riding Challenge Cup.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4d. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6d. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6d. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE LATEST MOVE OF THE BOURBONS.

ARREST OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The Duc d'Orléans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris, was arrested in Paris at half-past six last evening, at the residence of the Duc de Luynes. It appears that the Prince, who had been residing lately at Lausanne, arrived in Paris at seven this morning, and then proceeded to the recruiting office in the Rue Saint Dominique, and announced that, being now of age, he wished, like any other French subject, to perform his three years of military service. His Royal Highness was informed that it was impossible to conform to his request and was recommended to go to the Mairie of the district. There he was told by an official that the conscription register was closed, and that he had better return to the recruiting office. This the Prince did, and was re commended to call at the Ministry of War, where he was received, in the absence of General Gallimard, the chief of the Infantry Department, by an orderly officer, to whom he renewed his demand to be enlisted. The officer courteously replied that the Prince must apply to M. de Freycinet, Minister of War. His Royal Highness then returned to the residence of the Duc de Luynes, and wrote a letter to M. de Freycinet requesting him to authorise his admission to the service, declaring that that was the object of his journey to the capital, and expressing a desire to be inscribed on the military register. This letter was conveyed to the Ministry of War by the Duc de Luynes. Shortly afterwards M. Clément, the Judicial Commissary, arrived, and re uested the Prince to accompany him to the Prefecture of Police, where he was brought before M. Lozé, the Prefect. The Duke, in reply to the latter's questions, repeated his declaration that having attained his majority he wished to fulfil his duty as a Frenchman and perform his term of military service. M. Lozé replied that in view of the existing law it was his duty to keep him under arrest, and gave instructions for the Prince to be taken to the Conciergerie, where he was treated with all the respect due to his position. A report was current yesterday afternoon that his Royal Highness was the bearer of a letter from the Comte de Paris, announcing his abdication of his claims to the French throne, but the rumour was formally denied last night. None of the Prince's family were aware of the step he intended to take.

The *Standard* correspondent says:—Article 4 of the Law of Exile excludes all the exiled Princes from serving in the army and any public or elective functions. Their having found on the territory of France or Algeria entails an imprisonment of from two to five years, at the expiration of which they are to be escorted to the frontier. The Cabinet is to meet to-day to decide the case of the Duc d'Orléans. The impression prevailing is that he will be expelled, but the text of the law warrants the severest course.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris this morning says:—The Duc d'Orleans occupies an apartment at the Conciergerie which has been lately prepared in that prison for persons of distinction. It adjoins the offices of the Director of the Conciergerie. The Prince has not been authorised to receive visitors. Last evening he dined with good appetite, and retired to rest soon afterwards. The *Figaro* learns that after the Cabinet Council to-day two Princes of the Orleans family will be imprisoned also, as well as his aunt, the Duchesse de Chartres, and her daughter, the Princesse Marguerite. M. Bocher and the Duc de Doudeauville waited last evening upon M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, to beg him to mitigate the rigour of the Prince's detention, and, as already stated, orders have been given that he is to be treated as a prisoner of high consideration. Royalist deputies met yesterday evening on hearing the news of the arrest, and deliberated for a long time on the terms of an interpellation which it was decided to bring forward in the Chamber during to-day's sitting. Opinions were divided on the subject, and it was finally resolved that the matter should be left open until the decision of the Cabinet at to-day's Council of Ministers be made known.

The newspapers to-day discuss the possible consequences of the Prince's temerity in presenting himself openly in defiance of the Pretender's proscription law, to the military authorities in Paris. According to the *Petit Parisien*, an official in the Ministry of the Interior has stated that the Prince, having attained his majority, is amenable to the provisions of the Provisional Tribunal of Police, and it rests with the proper authority. The *Republique Francaise* contents itself with rehearsing the text of the expulsion law, which imposes a penalty of two to five years' imprisonment on persons who infringe its provisions. The *Paris* and the *Journal des Débats* appear to think that the offence will be sufficiently met by the reconducting of the Prince to the French frontier.

The arrest is (says a Central News telegram) the one theme of conversation in Paris this morning, and the newspapers freely comment on the course which the Government will probably pursue. The Duc sent a telegram to his mother, the Comtesse de Paris, last night, announcing his arrest, which he knew would cause her much grief and grief but which was the result of a patriotic impulse he could not restrain. On these grounds he hoped she would pardon his rashness. He has asked an interview with the Duchesse de Chartres and his fiancé, but it is questionable whether, M. Constans will permit this to take place. A Council of Ministers will be held this afternoon to discuss the arrest.

The *Soleil*, in a leading article this morning, says the Duc wished on his coming of age to reclaim in the face of France the rights to which as the son of the Comte de Paris he is entitled. The *Dix-Neuvième Siecle*, in a bitter anti-Royalist article, says the French Republic is in no mood to tolerate such juvenile pranks, and urges that the full sentence of the law be passed on the offending youth.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

The Report of the Parnell Commission has been completed. It will, in the first instance, be presented to the Queen, and will then be laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The public will (the *Telegraph* believes) be made acquainted with its details within the first week of the Parliamentary session. The report will be precise and vigorous in dealing with the forged letters; and will find, on the general question, that it is impossible to exonerate the Irish members from the charge of not having endeavoured to separate their political organisations from those that, as they were aware, dealt with crime and outrage in an open and avowed fashion.

According to the London correspondent, the vote for the expenses of the Parnell Commission will amount to £50,000.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ministers left Victoria Station at ten o'clock this morning by special train for Osborne, to attend a Privy Council, presided over by her Majesty. Lord Cranbrook and Lord Arthur Hill were the Ministers attending; and others travelling by the same train for Osborne were Sir John Lubbock, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Robert Harding, and Sir Thomas Fowler.

THE TROUBLE AT THE DOCKS.

The condition of affairs at Hay's Wharf remains unchanged. The men remain firm in their determination to continue on strike so long as the company refuse to pay them for their dinner hour. Their places are being filled by other men, many of whom it is said are gas-stokers who have failed to give satisfaction at the South London Gasworks. There will be a big meeting on Tower-hill to-morrow, and it is anticipated that on Monday the strike may enter upon a new phase, as on that day all unionists are directed to begin their real crusade against non-unionists, and the great effort of the new wharf proprietors' union will be made to squash the strike. There has been no trouble to-day at Hay's, but very little work is being done.

Delegates representing the men on strike waited upon the managing director of Brooks's Wharf this morning. They admitted that they were wrong in calling the men out, and offered that they should return on the employers own terms. Decision in the matter is deferred until later in the day, when another interview takes place.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Tillett are arranging to hold meetings of dockers to consider the present aspect of affairs at the London Docks.

A GREAT UNITED AUSTRALASIAN PEOPLE.

SPEECH OF SIR HENRY PARKES.

At the banquet given on Thursday night at Melbourne by the Hon. Duncan Gillies to Lord Hopetoun and the delegates to the Australasian Conference, Sir Henry Parkes said that there could be no man living in Australasia who held that it would be an advantage to the whole to remain separated. No sane man would say so. If this was admitted, then it followed that, at some time or other they must unite as one great Australasian people. No advantage could arise from delay, and the difficulties would be greater as the years went on. If this reasoning was applied to the Colonies it had arrived in the time when they were fully justified by all the laws regulating the growth of free communities in uniting under one Government and one flag. This implied no separation from the Empire, nor the creation of a separate political organization. All free communities must have a political head, and what head could be more attractive, more ennobling, or more consonant with the true principles of liberty than the Sovereign who, during her beneficent reign, had seen more improvements for the amelioration of the human race than ever Sovereign saw in the world's history? It should not go forth for a moment that in seeking complete authority over their own affairs they were seeking any separation from the great Empire. New South Wales was prepared to go into this National Union without making any bargain and without stipulating for any advantage whatever, but trusting in the good faith and justice of a Federal Parliament. Small questions ought not to be considered at the present time, and should not deter them from attaining the great consummation in view. Sir Henry Parkes, in conclusion, said he believed that the people of Australia had already made up their minds to be united, and that no band on earth was strong enough to keep them asunder. The speech throughout was loudly applauded, and Sir Henry Parkes resumed his seat amid prolonged cheers. The company present subsequently sang the National Anthem.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BOLD STROKE.

The Berlin press is beginning to be somewhat more sceptical as to the practical benefits likely to result from the Emperor's rescrits. The Socialists regard the Emperor's scheme as a great victory for their principles. In Paris, a correspondent says, the rescripts meet with scant favour. Many papers say that France must not participate in the proposed Conference until Alsace and Lorraine are restored. In Brussels and Rome the proposals have been favourably received.

A Reuter's telegram from Budapest says:—A deputation from the German workmen resident here waited yesterday upon the German Consul-General and requested him to convey to the Emperor William their thanks for the initiative taken by his Majesty in the labour question.

ANTI-GAMBLING DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY.

Clearly, the young men attached to the Aldersgate-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were last night unanimous in their opinion that not to gamble was the moral and religious course. The said young men held a "great anti-gambling demonstration" in the lecture hall, at 186, Aldersgate-street, and though no resolution was passed, yet it was indubitable from the applause of the young men, and of others who could only by courtesy be called so —that the remarks of the speakers were strongly approved. Sir A. S. Rollit, M.P., who presided, regretted the absence of the Lord Chancellor, for, said he, their proclamation against vice and immorality should have been under the seal of that high personage. A protest from young men was a hopeful sign of the possibilities of improvement. He approached gambling with every encouragement to all manly recreation. So that was no demurrer against sport as such. He regretted that so much manly sport had been contaminated by gambling. They upheld sport, and sought to rescue it from what was alien to sport in its proper form. Gambling resulted in great disturbance to the nervous system. Gamblers forgot, in their little race, the great human race. The evil was founded on the love of money, which was the root of all evil. Gambling, in this sense, so readily made. They begot unselfishness in the narrowest sense of the term. Idleness of disposition was another result. How, then, to put an end to the evil? There were practical limits to the operation of the law. He condemned the system of business transactions which meant gambling of the worst description. (Applause.) Legislation was futile as a remedy. It was the exception for highly educated men to fall to the lowest depths. He warned the young men against the double or quits theory. In conclusion he quoted from Herbert Spencer's "Modern Philosophy," that "the happiness of the winner involves the misery of the loser." Bishop Barry, who followed, said he would not touch on the question of gambling on the Stock Exchange. Gambling was, he considered, a most insidious form of gambling in gambling introducing him to the exhausting excitement of the speculation on chances. Its avarice was almost the worst he could conceive. Gambling, from being a vice, must become a crime, for a man must have somebody to gamble with. It was a sin against the nature that God had given us. Do not let them be misled by sophisms, the double-edged fallacy that it was no sin to gamble for small sums. Gambling was almost always associated with flagrant dishonesty and rascality. Horse-racing was a most interesting, certainly a most harmless sport, but it was demoralised by gambling. How many quarrels, and even suicides, originated in great gaming places! After all, suicide was murder. Gambling was the plague-spot of our civilisation. The Rev. A. Rowland also spoke.

FIGHT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A despatch from Bibb, in county Alabama, states that a sanguinary fight has occurred there between the white labourers and the negroes employed on the railway. Two whites were killed and three wounded by the negroes, who outnumbered the other party. The whites have now been reinforced, and the blacks have fled to the woods, where they are now hiding to escape reprisals. Further fighting is feared.

THE EIGHTY CLUBS ANNUAL MEETING.

Last evening a room was set aside at the National Liberal Club for the annual meeting of the Eighty Club. When this body began its existence under its present name it had 39 members; now it can boast of 451, of whom 66 are members of Parliament. The proceedings were private, so only the dry bones can be published. The report for principle centers, and also—and not least—averaging in number 90 on each occasion, honoured with their presence the feast of reason and the flow of soul which were perceptible after the more substantial and sustaining fare had disappeared. Ten members have resigned during the year, as compared with fifteen in 1888; 82 new members have been elected. The club sent out 7,500 copies of the speeches made by their illustrious guests, as well as 1,500 copies of the last report, 160,000 copies of the *Eighty Club Circular*, and copies of pamphlets given by the Cobden Club and private persons. The financial statement shows a balance on the right side of £112. Mr. James Bryce, M.P., presided yesterevening, and Mr. Asquith, Q.C., moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. R. F. D. Knox, and unanimously approved. Among those also present were Messrs. Arnold Morley, M.P., R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., A. Birrell, M.P., J. W. Phillips, M.P., Cyril Dodd, Q.C., Sydney Buxton, M.P., Captain Nuttrell, W. McArthur, M.P., R. K. Causton, M.P., Mr. P. T. Coote, Colonel J. C. Reade, Professor Munro, George Lewis, S. Webb, John Lea, and J. A. B. Bruce (secretary).

"REFORM OF TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE."

About 150 members of the council of the London Liberal and Radical Union met at the National Liberal Club last night to hear addresses from Mr. Halley Stewart, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Picton, M.P., representing the Taxation and Expenditure Reform League. Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., presided, and briefly dwelt upon the educational work of the union. Mr. Halley Stewart lamented the indifference of the public towards questions of public finance, which were really the key to many of the social pro lems now pressing for solution. The League which he represented was trying to educate the people upon the obscure and neglected subject of taxation; pointing out, for example, that the tea duty, which pressed lightly upon the rich, was a serious burden upon the poor. The amount of taxation paid by a working man represented three or four weeks of his labour, and was thus conscript service or coerced, exacted from the poor, whose property he contended, he owned with reverence, as a contribution to the service of man, and too sacred to be taxed. Mr. Picton followed with an impressive and effective address, in the course of which he gave a striking instance of the unfair incidence of the tea duty, furnished to him by one of his constituents. It appeared that a consignment of tea consisting of nine and a half chests, and invoiced at £8 16s., was subject to duty amounting to £12 15s. 8d. This was common tea used by the working classes; but Mr. Picton's correspondent pointed out that a similar quantity of superior tea, paying the same duty, would be worth £53 10s. 7d. Thus, added Mr. Picton, the poor man is taxed seven times as heavily as the rich in this respect. A resolution approving the objects of the League was proposed by Mr. J. D. Nieass (a veteran Radical who had in his boyhood experienced some of the "blessings of Protection"), and carried with acclamation.

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

171 BODIES RECOVERED.

The Queen last evening sent a message of sympathy with the sufferers from the explosion in the Llanerch Colliery. At the request of the local authorities, the Lord Mayor has opened a relief fund at the Mansion House. It is now believed that one hundred and eighty lives have been lost; and up to last night one hundred and seventy-one bodies had been recovered. The work of searching the colliery was yesterday attended with great risk, and as the bodies were brought out of the pit and conveyed to their homes many distressing scenes were witnessed. The inquest will be opened to-day, and the bodies will be interred to-morrow.

No wonder that the explosion was heard at such a distance, for its strength was incredible in its effects. A dense volume of smoke was sent thirty or forty yards into the air above ground. At the foot of the shaft there were found full trucks and empty trucks piled up in hideous disorder, and the first body noticed was that of a poor fellow whose foot was cut off as if with a knife. The atmosphere was at first very thick, but it cleared in a few minutes. The unfortunate men were killed as they followed their avocations in their double stalls, in the main roadways here and there was a body. Sometimes they were in groups; and in one instance there was a man through whose body a stake of timber had been driven, pinning him firmly to the earth. The piece of wood was six or eight inches wide and three-quarters thick, but it had passed through his chest clean as a lance, and passed out inches at the back. Several men had been blown distances of from 50 to 150 yards, the flattened bodies indicating the strength of the explosion. The solidity of the roofing—in fact, its rock-like formation—has saved the mine from being wrecked. Very little timber is used. It was a most painful sight to come across the dead colliers in succession. There were fathers and sons clasped in a last embrace, little boys lay as if asleep, and their attitudes gave no expression of pain. If there is any comfort in the thought, we may be consoled by the reflection that the passage from life to death by these unfortunate men was swift. The whole thing must have been like the mighty but instantaneous report of a ponderous piece of artillery.

Telegraphing this morning, a correspondent says:—The exploring parties have continued their work at Llanerch Colliery during the whole of the night, but no more bodies have yet been recovered, leaving the number brought to the surface at 171. A fresh shift went on at six this morning, the men working in gangs of between fifty and sixty. The work they are now engaged in is that of clearing the falls. The whole of the night was taken up in removing two falls, and attention will now be directed to a big fall at the bottom of the straight slope under which Mr. Joseph Morgan, the manager of the mine, supposes that at least half-a-dozen if not more, men are buried. Considerable difficulty in clearing the falls is experienced by reason of the fact that only two men can work at filling up the trucks at the same time. Sixteen horses have been killed, and the dead bodies of four of the animals were brought to the surface during the night.

THE FUNERALS TO-MORROW.

The majority of the funerals will take place to-morrow, when the day will be set forth as one of general mourning throughout the countryside. The corpses will be interred for the most part in those burying-places nearest their homes. All but four of the bodies have been identified, and these, it is hoped, will be recognised before the day has passed. The task of making the first payment from the Miners' Provident Fund for the purpose of defraying the cost of the funerals will be gone through at Abersychan to-day.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was opened at nine this morning at the Town Hall, Pontypool, by Mr. Walford, deputy coroner of the county of Monmouth. The coroner stated that the course he proposed to adopt was to open the inquest formally in the name of Joseph Howells and Henry Howells, two of the deceased, and then adjourn the inquiry until such a date as would suit all parties.

After taking formal evidence of identification, the inquiry was adjourned for an hour to enable Mr. Martin, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district, to attend. It was decided, after a brief discussion, to adjourn the inquest until Tuesday.

A miner named Philip Williamson, who lost a son in the disaster, and but for an accident to his arm would have been employed at the colliery at the time of the explosion insisted on coming into the room where the jury sat. He stated in an excited manner that he knew the cause of the accident, and if he was not heard he would write to the head authorities. Williamson accused the firemen who searched the mine for traces of gas of not doing their duty thoroughly. He was told that no evidence would be taken until the next sitting.

ANOTHER WELSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A Pontypridd correspondent telegraphs:—Another explosion occurred last night at one of the colliery levels at Rhymney, Monmouthshire, owned by the Rhymney Iron Company. Eleven persons were badly burned, but no fatalities are reported.

A BISHOP ON "TRIVIALITIES IN RITUAL."

A lengthy correspondence has taken place between some of the parishioners of Kirkstall, Derbyshire, and the Bishop of Southwell as to alleged innovations introduced by the Rev. F. J. Metcalf, the vicar. The Bishop says that the vicar was appointed owing to his exceptionally good work in a colliery district, and that he sees no advantage in interfering with "trivial varieties in ritual." He adds that if strangers have been in the parish as in neighbouring ones, they teach a much worse superstition than that against which they protest, "in dividing a parish and obstructing good influence and work."

THE CARDIFF TELEGRAPH CLERKS' AGITATION.

The letter of the Postmaster-General, published to-day, stating that telegraph clerks have not been unfairly treated in Cardiff, but were removed for departmental convenience, has created surprise at Cardiff, and the *Western Mail* this morning quotes instances where telegraph clerks are alleged to have been warned that they would be removed if they did not admit being concerned in an agitation, and upon failing to do so were removed to other towns.

TWO DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

Two deaths occurred in Downpatrick this morning from influenza, one of them being that of District Inspector Dunne, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had been over forty-four years in the force. Deceased had done a good deal of active service in the south and west of Ireland during the disturbed times.

THE EXPLOSION ON H.M.S. "BARRACOUTA."

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to-day directing the cruiser *Barracouta* to be docked, in readiness for an official investigation into yesterday's disaster.

THE APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT AGAINST LORD CLIFTON.

In a divisional court of Queen's Bench to-day Lord Justice Fry and Mr. Justice Mathew refused the application of Lord Clifton for certiorari to bring up certain orders of the county court of Canterbury, including one for his arrest, that they might be quashed. Their lordships said the applicant must go to the Court of Appeal and ask for an extension of time.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY—A SCENE.

The Committee of Inquiry met for the first time last night, and the Dean of Rochester was elected chairman. It was resolved that the accounts for the last five years should be audited by a chartered accountant, and Mr. Kitson, Mr. Mosen, Mr. C. Powell, the secretary, objected to the committee inquiring into the past, holding that it was one of reorganisation only. The chairman said that, the committee having resolved that Mr. Powell should retire he be requested to do so. The secretary protested, but the Dean of Rochester and others said they would resign their seats if he did not leave the room. The committee include Canon Barker, Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, the Revs. C. Brooke, J. E. Vaux, and A. L. Coates and Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who are outside members, the remainder being on the executive.

A TRAIN OVERTURNED.—THREE MEN KILLED.

Through a switch being left open a train which was travelling at a considerable rate near Lowell, West Virginia, ran into a siding and dashed into a telegraph station built close on to the line. The building, which was of slight construction, was completely wrecked and the engine overturned. The engine-driver, the fireman, and the telegraph operator were hurled into a stream which ran alongside the line and were drowned."—*Reuter.*

TO AID CAPTAIN WISSMANN AGAINST THE ARABS.

According to an Exchange telegram from Berlin, Ma or Liebert will shortly start for East Africa, accompanied by ten lieutenants, two doctors of medicine, and twenty-nine sergeants, in order to assist Captain Wissmann in his operations against the Arabs of Kilwa.

THE PLOT IN BULGARIA.

RUMOURED EXECUTION OF PANITZA.

A Bucharest telegram to the *New York Herald* says:—Major Panitza and four other conspirators implicated in the recent plot against Prince Ferdinand are said to have been shot last night. The news has produced much excitement, for no one expected so summary a dénouement to the Bulgarian conspiracy case, especially as the facts concerning it are as yet only known in a fragmentary manner.

None of the other papers contain any mention of the execution, and it may at present be received with some reserve. According to a *Times* correspondent, at a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday Prince Ferdinand offered to abdicate, if by so doing he could, in the opinion of his Ministers, ensure peace to the country. The Ministers all opposed his Highness's proposal. M. Stambouloff now has a guard of soldiers to protect his house day and night. All furlough has been suspended in the Bulgarian army. The officers in command of the garrisons at Bourgas, Varna, Rustchuk, Widdin, Tirnova, and Philippopolis have been carefully upon to swear again their oaths of allegiance to Prince Ferdinand. Colonel Nicolaieff, commanding the troops in East Roumelia, was placed under arrest during twenty-four hours, as he is Major Panitza's brother-in-law. He has now returned to his duty, but remains under supervision. Five hundred men have been ordered away from the garrison of Sofia, and the same number have been summoned to the capital from provincial garrisons.

A Vienna telegram to Reuter to-day says:—In an article upon the arrest of Major Panitza at Sophia and the plot which he is alleged to have been implicated in the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* to-day says:—"So long as the existing Government understands how to repress with a firm hand any disturbance of Bulgaria's internal tranquillity calculated to endanger international peace it deserves the respect and sympathy of all friends of peace."

THE DARLINGTON BUILDING SOCIETY FRAUD.

The *Northern Echo* (Darlington) this morning states that the deficit in the accounts of the Onward Building Society has been discovered to be £45,151, of which £7,000 was abstracted in cash from till between January and March last year. A representative of that journal had an interview yesterday with Mr. Counsellor Mossom, the chairman of the society, and the only director living who was on the first board. He said he had no suspicion whatever that anything was wrong, and that when Mr. Harrison died the board were assured that everything was in order. The books showed that he (Mr. Mossom) owed £1,800, but in reality he had not owed the Society a penny for several years. This fact had been concealed by means of bogus deeds and the notices of his indebtedness had been surreptitiously destroyed instead of being forwarded. The same representative on questioning Mr. Robson, one of the auditors, was informed that all the bogus deeds were missing although they were in the deed room at the last audit when the auditors had no suspicion of their genuineness.

IS VICTOR HUGO IMMORAL?

A Dalhiel's telegram from Kingston, Ontario, says:—A suit has been instituted there to compel Catholic booksellers to execute orders accepted by them for Victor Hugo's romances. Some priests were called as witnesses for the plaintiffs, and they gave evidence to the effect that the works in question, though prohibited in the index, were not of an immoral character.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

Lord Wolseley last night presented colours to the 3rd London Company of the Boys' Brigade at Regent-square Lecture Hall. The ceremony was preceded by an excellent concert. The idea of the brigade originated in Glasgow five years' since. It was desired to keep Sunday school boys from straying from religious influences, and a social society based on military principles, was formed. To-day 400 companies are to be found throughout the United Kingdom with a muster of 17,000 boys.

BENZON'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED.

Ernest Benzon was brought before the Nice Correctional Tribunal yesterday afternoon, and all arrangements had been made for his trial when his case was called. The substitute of the Public Prosecutor, however, said his chief was ill, and so was the judge who was to have tried the case, and he asked for an adjournment, as they were intimate with its details. M. Lairolle, barrister, engaged to defend Benzon, said he would agree to a week's adjournment. The President of the Tribunal granted the application. Mr. Benzon during his presence in the dock showed, writes the *Standard* correspondent, signs of great emotion. He was deadly pale, trembled, and cried most of the time. The court was crowded with English people, and there was a large number of the prisoner's friends present to give evidence for him. They were bound over to appear next Friday.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LAST DAY AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone, after attending the early service in All Souls Chapel, Oxford, yesterday morning, breakfasted in the common room, and remained in his study the whole of the morning. He lunched with Sir Henry Acland, and the guests included the Master of University, Professor Burdon Sanderson, the Rev. L. R. Phelps, the Rev. C. H. Daniel, Bursar of Worcester College; Mr. Balfour, who is connected with the Pitt Rivers Collection; Mrs. T. H. Green, widow of Professor Thomas Green; Miss Acland, and Miss Heathcote. Canon Liddon was unable to be present. In the afternoon the right hon. gentleman took a walk with the Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett, and returned to All Souls shortly after four o'clock. In the evening he dined with the Warden of All Souls at his house. Mr. Gladstone's visit terminates this morning, when he will leave for London.

EX-KING MILAN TALKING OF SUICIDE.

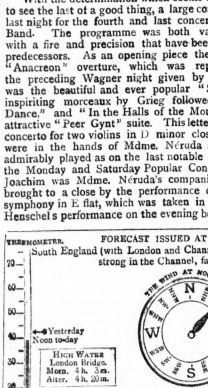
Ex-King Milan, it is reported in Vienna, is in a very melancholy state of mind, and is talking of suicide as the only way out of his difficulties, which consist chiefly of enormous debts contracted at the gaming table. A few days ago the ex-King's intimate friend, Count Milewaki, went to Belgrade to intercede with Queen Natalie in his behalf.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. George Cawston, a director of the British South Africa Company, had an audience of the King of the Belgians yesterday, and informed him that the company desired to take active steps, within the sphere of its operations, for the suppression of the slave trade, and to co-operate cordially in any scheme approved by the Anti-Slavery Conference for that purpose.

THE FAREWELL OF THE MANCHESTER BAND.

With the determination which seems ever to encourage an English audience to see the last of a good thing, a large company assembled at St. James's Hall last night for the fourth and last concert by Sir Charles Hall's Manchester Band. The programme was both varied and good, and was rendered with a fire and precision that have been somewhat absent from the three predecessors. As an opening piece the veteran conductor gave Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, which was repeated by desire. As a reflex of the preceding Wagner night given by Mr. Manchell, the second number was the beautiful and ever popular Siegfried Idyll. Three dainty and inspiriting morceaux by Grieg followed, "The Death of Asa," "Anitra's Dance," and "In the Halls of the Mountain King," from the marvellously attractive "Peer Gynt" suite. This letter was most cordially encored. Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor closed the first section. The solo parts were in the hands of Mdme. Néruda and Herr Willy Hess, and were as admirably played as on the last notable occasion, the thousandth "night" of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, if we mistake not, when Herr Joachim was Mdme. Néruda's companion. A very noteworthy concert was brought to a close by the performance of Beethoven's wonderful "Eroica" symphony in E flat, which was taken in exactly similar *tempo* to that of Mr. Henschel's performance on the evening before.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, moderate; strong in the Channel, fair generally, cold.
THE WIND AT NOON YESTERDAY
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Noon to-day and Yesterday
Yesterday Noon to-day
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 4 h. 3m. Aftr. 4 h. 20 m.
Sun Rises 7h. 29 m. | p. Sets 5 h. 24 m.
Moon—Last Qr. 6 14th, 9 h. 54 m. A.M.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 8, 1890.—Clear, bright, cold; wind moderate.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL DULL.—NOTHING DOING.—QUOTATIONS SCARCELY ALTERED.

It is satisfactory to find that the discount rates for three months' bank paper remains firm at 4½ per cent., with an indisposition on the part of brokers to work below that figure. Money is not so much wanted as is often the case on a Saturday, and the quotation for short advances is no better than 5 to 5½ per cent. The advance in the Paris rate, if maintained, may reasonably be expected to lead to shipments of gold to this country, and there are signs that at last the Six per Cent. Bank rate is producing an effect in other directions.

With the approach of the settlement there is less and less disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange, and markets this morning present quite a lifeless appearance, the business done and the changes being of an uninteresting character. Quotations generally, however, are steady, and it is rather a feature that throughout the whole period of dear money little disposit on has been shown to enter into speculations for a fall. This is accounted for by the fact that as soon as the monetary position is assured the majority of operators are looking for a renewed upward movement. Consols are quiet and unaltered. In the Home Railway Market the variations in no instance exceed ¼, and they are somewhat irregular. In the Foreign department there has been a little selling of Brazilian partly-paid scrip, but otherwise business is at a standstill. American Railroads are distinctly firmer in tone, though here, too, few transactions have been entered into and the movements are slight. Trunks and Mexican Railroads are inactive. Primitive Nitrates are flat.

The first quotation of the Elkhorn Mining Company (Limited) is £200,000 in £1 shares, of which as a first issue 170,000 shares are now offered. Of these shares 80,000 are stated to have been already applied for and allotted in full. The company proposes acquiring, and working, as a going concern, the Elkhorn Silver Mines, situated in Jefferson county, Montana, U.S.A. The property consists of about 1,200 acres and a 25-stamp mill, hoisting works, storehouses, &c., for which the vendor will receive £165,000—£135,000 in cash and £30,000 in fully-paid shares.

Walery (Limited) is formed to purchase and work the business carried on at 164, Regent-street, W., under the name or trade-mark of "Walery," by Count Stanislaus as a photographic artist. The share capital is £95,000 in £1 shares, of which 40,000 are now announced as a first issue. The vendor will receive £37,000, of which £12,000 must be in cash.

The issue of Walker's Brewery Company is expected next week.

The financial syndicate which is bringing out the new Four per Cent. Russian Conversion Loan of 14 millions sterling, have fixed the 20th inst. as the date for the issue of the loan.

We announced several days ago, on information received through private sources, that the tax on india-rubber imposed by the Governor of Para was abolished. The Brazilian Legation has now published an official confirmation.

The tenders for £1,500,000 Treasury Bills were received yesterday at the Bank of England, the total applied for being £6,356,000. The amount allotted was £1,500,000 in three months bills, tenders at £98 18s. 10d. receiving about 88 per cent., above in full. The average rate per cent. was £4 2s. 4·75d.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is quoted 117.85 per cent.

The Midland Railway Company's dividend for the past half-year is announced at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum, £69,000 being carried forward. At the corresponding period of last year the disuribution was 6 per cent., and £52,000 was carried forward.

The directors of the Clydesdale Bank (Limited) have appointed Mr. John Cragg manager of their London office, in place of the late Mr. Muir.

The proposal of the directors of the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company (Limited) to increase the capital of the company by a further issue of 10,000 additional shares of £10 paid, at the price of £25 per share, has been agreed to.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Futures opened at three points advance, and now stand at two points advance.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Metropolitan ¼, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley, Chatham Ordinary, and North British Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: French Three per Cents. ¼, and Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Lower*: Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) ⅛, and French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Lake Shore, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ¼ each, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅛. *Fallen*: Wabash Mortgage ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advances*: Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Fallen*: Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rises*: Mason and Barry and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Fallen*: Primitiva Nitrate ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols (2½) money	97⅛	⅛	
Do account	97⅛	⅛	
Do. 1903	98⅝	103	
2¾ per Cent	98	⅛	
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	⅜	
India 3½ per Cent.	107	⅛	
Do. 4½ p.c. 1st	71½	⅝	
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	⅜	
Met. Bd. Wks.	112¼	⅜	
Do. 3 p.c.	84	⅛	
Birmingham Cp. St.	110	11	
Liverpool	112¾	⅜	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argent. 6 p.c. 1888	81	¼	
Do. 8 p.c. Scrip	10¼	¼	
Do. 5 p.c.	94	⅝	
Austrian Gold	93	⅝	
Do. Silver	71	⅝	
Bras. Scrip 5 p.c.	70	⅝	
Do. part paid	10⅝	9⅛ dis	
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	100½	1⅛	
Do. Cedulas 1886	18¾	9⅛	
Chilian 6 p.c. 1888	103	⅛	
Costa Rica A	90	2	
Do. B	87	⅞	
Egypt. State Dom.	102¾	⅛	
Do. Unified	85½	⅜	
Do. Preference	105½	⅜	
Do. Da'ra Sanieh	83¼	⅜	
French 5 p.c.	93⅝	⅞	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rent	105¼	⅜	
Greek 6 p.c. 1881	93¼	⅜	
Hung. Gold Rentes	93⅝	⅜	
Italian	93⅝	⅜	
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	91⅜	⅝	
Peruvian 5 p.c.	23½	⅜	
Do. 6 p.c.	23½	⅜	
Portuguese	65¾	⅜	
Russian 6 p.c. 1871	94	⅜	
Spanish 5 p.c.	72 3/16	9/16	
Turkish 1854	22	¼	
Series A	60¼	1¼	
Series B	24¾	⅜	
Series D	17¼	⅜	
1865 5 p.c. Defrd.	9⅛	3/16	
6 p.c. Defrd.	101	⅛	
4 p.c. Priority	95	7	
Uruguay Unified	72	⅛	
Venezuelan	41½	3/16	
U.S. 6's p.c.	107	⅛	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	125	½	
Great Eastern	81	¾ xd	
Great Northern	124	6	
Ditto A	135½	6½	
Great Western	165	½	
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	⅛	
Lancand York	155	4	
Brighton (Ordinary)	134	6 xd	
Brighton A	151¾	¾ xd	
Chatham Ordinary	84	⅛	
Cha. Preference	103¼	9⅜	
North Western	171¾	⅛	
South Western	130⅝	6¾	
Manchester Sh.	31	31 xd	
Do. A	43½	¾ xd	
Met. Consolidated	75⅝	6 xd	
Do. District	30¼	30¾	
Midland	163¾	6¾	
North British Pref	77½	⅜	
Do. Def.	65¾	⅜	
North Eastern	163	⅜	
North Stafford	114	⅝	
South Eastern	125	3 xd	
Do. Deferred	93½	¾ xd	
Taff Vale 1111	91	3	
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	79¾	¾ xd	
Cen. Pacific Shares	23¾	4¼ xd	
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71¾	3	
Denver & R. Grande	15½	17	
Do. Pref.	51¾	2	
Illinois Central	107½	⅝	
Lake Shore	103⅞	8⅝	
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	2⅛	
Louisand Nash.	91¾	¾ xd	
Mex. Cen. New 4's	71¼	⅜	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10¼	¼	
N.Y. Cen. Shares	108⅜	9⅛	
New York Ontario	31¾	⅜	
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅜	
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¾	4¼	
Norfolk & W. Pref.	65¼	4¼	
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	84¾	⅜	
North Pacific Prefs	79¾	7	
Pennsylvania Sh.	55	⅝	
Philic Read Sh.	21¾	⅛	
1st Preference	52	3	
Union Pacific 5	68⅞	9¼	
Wabash Pfe ccrtfs	33½	4	
Do. Gen. Mort.	83¼	¼	
Grand Trunk 3rd	10 11/16	13/16	
Do. First Pref.	75½	⅜	
Do. Second Pref	49¾	10¾	
Do. Third Pref.	27⅜	8½	
Do. Guaranteed	76¼	⅜	
Mexican Ordinary	38⅞	3⅝	
Do. First Pref	113¾	⅛	
Ott. da Sel. Pref.	75¼	⅜	
Lombardo-Venet	12	⅛	
Nitrate Railway	17½	13	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	75	15 xd	
City Bank	274	4	
Consolidated Bank	8¾	⅜ xd	
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	9/16	
London and Country	80¼	5⅝	
London Chartered	69¾	1½ xd	
London and West	70¾	1½ xd	
London Joint Stock	88⅜	9½ xd	
National Prov. of Eng.	54	½	
Union, Brick & Co.	81	69	

MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	2/9	3/3	
Mysore shares	9⅜	⅛	
Oregon	2	⅛	
Cape Copper	6⅜	⅛	
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜	
Mexican Barry	6¼	⅛	
Rio Tinto	19 1/16	3/16	
Montana Glastaria	1 1/16	3/16	
De Beers new shares	19½	20	
Sa. Cisa Repss.	23¾	4⅛	
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES			
Anglo-American	80¼	1½	
Do. Pref.	89	7	
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	3/16	
Direct Unit. States	30	⅛	
Eastern	11	⅜	
Ditto Extension	11¼	1¼	
National Telephone	6⅜	⅜	
Globe Telegr. Trust	8½	⅛	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	190	200	
London Street	14¾	15⅜	
Metropolitan	124	130	
North Metropolitan	18¾	⅛	
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	23⅜	8	
East London	211	15	
Grand Junction	125	8	
Kent	214	14	
Lambeth	232	6	
New River, New	153	70	
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	130	70	
W. Middlesex	210	8	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	20	20½	
Imp. Continuous	21⅝	13	
South Metro. A	203	93	
Do. B	228	7	
Do. C	253	8	
London Electric	3	⅛	
Metropolitan	4⅛	⅛	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8¾	⅛	
Guinness and Co.	353	40	
Hotchkiss	2	¼	
Bryant and May	13½	⅜	
Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅜	
Liverpool Nitrates	13	15	
Mason and Barry	14⅝	10	
Salt Union Shares	10¼	⅜	
P and O. Stm. Def.	207	12	
Royal Mail Stm.	72	9	
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅛	13¼ x	
Hudson's Bay	19¼	23½	
Suez Canal	91¼	⅜	
Kan. W. Ind. Dock	17	19	
Ottoman Bank	11⅝	⅜	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	14½	⅝	
San Jorge	6⅜	7	
Tarapaca Water	10¼	⅛	
City and Suburban	9½	⅝	
Imperial Gold	9⅛	10	
Jubilee	8⅜	⅜	
Salisbury	9/4	10	
Ruby	⅜	1 pm	
Lisbon Berlyn	8/8	9/8	
Ocean Land	11⅞	12⅜	
Saxonian Land	4	⅜	
Transvaal Land	1	1 pm	
G. F. o. S. Africa	3⅜	⅝	
Exploring Co.	13	19	
Rotaschild's Exploration	2⅜	2⅝ pm	
Southern Land	1⅜	1⅝ pm	
Eastman's Ordinary	15⅛	⅜	
Elmore's Copper Co.	9⅜	⅜	

GREAT BLIZZARD IN MANITOBA.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A blizzard has burst upon Manitoba, Dakota, and Minnesota, the worst that has been experienced for many years. It has been accompanied by a heavy snowfall, which has been driven into vast drifts. All the country from New York to Manitoba is snow-covered.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

Saturday Morning.

The fact that the young Duc d'Orleans thought it well to disguise himself on entering France, as a typical Englishman, "with whiskers and other combinations of a rather striking character, such as a jockey-cut cap, a loud-patterned ulster and heavy boots to match," shows that he has remained a thorough Frenchman, although he has passed several years of his life in this country. Had he left his personal appearance unchanged he would have been much more likely to pass for a "typical Englishman" than in the absurd apparel which on Continental stages is assumed by the travelling Britisher.

* * *

I remember (writes a correspondent) seeing Prince Louis Philippe with his parents at the Roman Catholic Church at Tunbridge Wells a year or two ago; and he looked, with his fair hair, fresh complexion, and somewhat awkward appearance, as much like an overgrown Eton boy as possible. His clothes, except the soft little felt hat, were of English cut; and he had this trait also, in common with the British schoolboy, that at church he was extremely well-behaved as long as he suspected that the parental eyes were upon him, but was not above pulling his sister's long hair on the quiet when he deemed himself unobserved. On the whole, I think, the young man will enjoy the fun of having been put under lock and key for having tried to enlist as a common soldier in what used to be "la grande armée."

* * *

The young Prince only returned from India last spring. He was interviewed last September by a journalist at Sheen House, whom he received in the midst of the skins and heads of tigers, pythons, crocodiles, and cobras. He spent nearly twelve months in India, visiting the Duke of Connaught, Sir F. Roberts, and Lord Dufferin. His chief hunting expedition was made in Nepal, where he met with the Duke of Montrose and six elephants. He had the good luck to kill eight tigers, and one—a tigress—very nearly killed him. They had shot two of her cubs, and she leapt on to the top of his howdah smashing his gun to pieces before he had time to fire. Fortunately she tumbled backward and made off. But the Duc's elephant bolted in panic, and for a quarter of an hour he was in peril of his life. The elephant was brought up at last, and next day he shot the tigress almost in the spot where she had attacked him the previous day His elephant hunt in Ceylon was a failure. He served for six months in a British regiment, and was at one time aide-de-camp to Sir Frederick Roberts.

* * *

As there seems to be some doubt in the public mind as to where Mr. Parke really is, it may as well be cleared up. When he was removed from the Old Bailey he was taken, like Mr. Cuninghame Graham and Mr. Burns, to Pentonville. After a short time he was transferred to Millbank, where he has been snugly ensconced in the hospital, not so much because of any actual ill-health, but as a salutary measure of precaution against possible contingencies. I understand that the Home Office is humanely desirous of ameliorating as far as possible the hardship of Mr. Parke's lot. Seeing that he is where he is because he trusted the statements of the police under the Home Office, this is only fair. Mr. Parke is in good spirits, takes his punishment like a man, and will come out ever so much the better journalist because of his imprisonment.

* * *

It is an ill wind, &c. The *Tablet* learns, just as it is going to press, "that a decree has been issued by Cardinal Monaco La Valletta, empowering the bishops in every country visited by the influenza to absolve the faithful from the obligation to fast and abstain until further notice." As there is no country in Europe which has not been visited by influenza, and as the medical faculty everywhere seems agreed that good living is essential for combating the plague, the rigours of Lent will presumably be dispensed with this year.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Hart has left London for the West Coast of Ireland, for the purpose of supervising the technical teaching and developing the organization of the Donegal Industrial Fund.

* * *

"Who says that the Scotch don't care for a man who tries to be funny?" writes the genial George Grossmith from the land of cakes. Certainly the brave laddies of Edinburgh and Glasgow have treated "Gee-Gee" well, for he has done bigger business in those two cities than any other single-handed artist, except the late Charles Dickens and the firm-fingered Rubinstein.

* * *

M. Paul Déroulède, the Boulangist leader, now under sentence of temporary suspension for defying the authority of the chair, has just paid a hurried visit to London. He stayed at the Langham, visited the Grosvenor Gallery, and saw the play at the Globe, where he enjoyed the "Midsummer Night's Dream" almost as much as if he had been an Englishman. He came over to consult with M. Rochefort, and left last night for Jersey, where he goes to receive from General Boulanger his final instructions for the conduct of the Boulangist party in the coming municipal elections. M. Déroulède is full of spirits and by no means cast down by recent bye elections.

* * *

In the new number of the *Review of Reviews*, which is published to-day, a story is told about Mr. Parnell which goes to prove that he has not much of an ear for the melody of harmonious verse, however quick his ear may be to hear the murmur of a nation's discontent:—

Once and once only has Mr. Parnell been known to quote poetry in a speech. Working up towards his peroration, he declared that they would never rest until they had made their country realise the poet's dream—

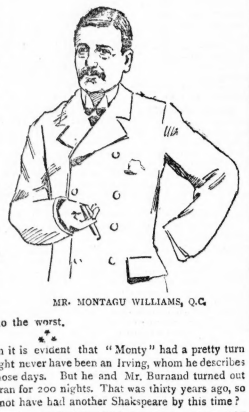
First flower of the earth, first *jewel* of the sea.

"Gem, gem!" said a friend at his elbow. "Oh, yes," replied Mr. Parnell, "but jewel is a better word!"

I believe the friend who was scandalized at his leader's rendering of the familiar line was Mr. Dillon.

* * *

Here is a slight note of Mr. Leslie Ward's sketch of Mr. Montagu Williams, which appears on the first page of the famous advocate's reminiscences, which are published this morning. I have only seen Mr. Williams in his more genial moments, when the expression on his remarkable face was less severe than Mr. Ward makes it, This is the only picture in the book, which contains, however, some remarkably interesting autograph facsimiles. There is a letter from Sir Roger, for instance, to his "dear Mr. Williams," who escaped the Tichborne vortex. The other, and more remarkable curiosity, is a letter which Lefroy wrote when in prison to a young lady asking her to send him some tools in a meat pie, also a bottle of poison if the worst came to the worst.



MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS, Q.C.

* * *

If the Bar had failed him it is evident that "Monty" had a pretty turn for the drama, though he might never have been an Irving, whom he describes as a walking gentleman in those days. But he and Mr. Barnard turned out a farce in three hours which ran for 200 nights. That was thirty years ago, so who shall say that we might not have had another Shakspeare by this time?

Boyd's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"OUR MR. TOOLE'S" TEA PARTY.

AT THE WHITEHALL ROOMS YESTERDAY.

"Our Mr. Toole," as Miss Ellen Terry styles him, should have been a happy man yesterday. In his honour the most distinguished ladies of the theatrical profession, with just enough of the other sex to keep "Our Mr. Toole" in countenance, met to pledge *bon voyage* in cups of tea. At the entrance to the largest of the beautiful Whitehall Rooms stood Miss Ellen Terry in a loose flowing gown of sage-green silk, with a hint of rose-pink lining and a soft falling frill of creamy lace, reaching from face to feet. Behind her, acting bodyguard to his youthful-looking mother—no mistaking the relationship in so close a likeness—stood young Gordon Craig; and not far off was Mrs. Donald, wife of Mr. Toole's business manager. To the right—a trifle deaf, perhaps, but showing in her sweet familiar face no signs of the years that separate her from a new generation of actors—sat Mrs. Stirling. It was a pretty sight to watch almost each guest as he or she entered, single her out for a greeting, and see them be which, after a moment of recollection. She greeted each. Better still was it to see Mrs. Stirling, joined by Mrs. Keeley, make the tour of the room together, exchanging reminiscences and being constantly stopped by the greetings of old friends and the introduction of some of the new generation of players. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Irving and Mr. Bancroft. Among the ladies there were Miss Genevieve Ward and Miss Eliza Johnstone. Then there were the other members of the Brough family, Miss Rose Norreys, a charming picture in her simply made frock of bis ult-coloured cashmere and green silk and large cream hat with feathers, and the real little "Lord Fauntleroy" in a dainty little frock of light fawn and brown velvet. The smallest guest of all, however, a fairy figure clad all in white, was little Miss Horner, daughter of Mr. Fred Horner, who sits in a corner of a certain "Bungalow." This tiny guest has brought Mr. Toole a tea-pot for his tea-party—a tea pot made of real sweet violets, set on a tray of brown ivy leaves, with a rim of snowdrops.

The hi ou orchestra was playing dreamy waltzes and familiar strains from "Faust up to Date," "Paul Jones," and "The Yeomen of the Guard," but the music was unheeded for the lively tea-drinking did talk together! When one had time to look around again, there was pretty Kate Rorke in a little grey toque and high-collared cape of grey Persian lamb, Miss Amy Roselle and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Bram Stoker, Mr. George Loveday and Mr and Mrs. Henry Loveday. Lady Monckton, in a green dress with gold embroidery, Mrs. Rutland, a tall, handsome lady in black, Miss Wallis in her velvet and sables, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling in brown velvet and large Ruben's hat, Mrs. Macklin, Miss Rosina Brandram, Mr. and Mrs. David James, and Miss Braddon were present. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, seated near the platform, looked on the animated scene; and among other non-theatrical people were Lady Seton, Lady Bromhead, Sir Saul and Lady Samuel, of Sydney, and Lord Herschell. The matinée performance and Lady Samuel, of Sydney, and Lord Herschell. The matinée performance at Drury Lane was over, some who might have been present—for instance, Miss Minnie Palmer—and one looked in vain for Mrs. Bernard Beere. Nelly Farren, pretty Miss Decima Moore, Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Maud Millett, and Miss Annie Irish. Miss Carlotta Addison, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Miss Agnes Verity, Mrs. C. Aboud, and Miss Josephine Large should not be forgotten, however. Her new duties as Charissa probably kept Miss Winifred Emery away, and illness detained Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Langtry.

A lull in the music about half-past five introduced the climax of the afternoon, when "our Mr. Toole" and Miss Ellen Terry mounted the musicians' platform. "It's like a stage," remarked Miss Terry. "But there's no curtain," said Mr. Toole (that he want one it's quite his blushes?). "Ladies and gentlemen," began Miss Terry, "some one has said somewhere that whatever is right, so I suppose we must think it right for Mr. Toole—our Mr. Toole—to leave us. 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good,' and the wind that blows Mr. Toole away from us blows him to others who will teach us that we are not the only people who can love him for himself alone." In the same genial, playful style, the chairman-president proceeded to reveal how at first it was intended that the meeting should be entirely of ladies, and Mr. Toole the one man. It might be a severe disappointment to Mr. Toole that this had not been carried out: "but never mind; he'll get over it." She went on: "We are here to-day for our Mr. Toole, and that he doesn't need to be reminded that we needn't go about recommending him. We each know of some little kindness he has shown us. I can speak for myself. And we who have met to pledge him in a cup of tea only ask that when he is away he will think of us at our very best, and among those to whom he goes we will allow him to give love for love."

And Mr. Toole—"our Mr. Toole"—looking as pleased as—we had nearly said Punch, but we meant *Punch and Judy*—looked a horrible misgivings lest he should succumb to the temptation of playing Romeo, and have to make the embarrassing choice of a Juliet. He might have done so if they hadn't said, "Let's have another man and see what two'll (Toole) do." After this little joke, he beamed around on many "Anna Marias" and "Missy Bakers," and promised to tell the ladies of Australia all about the tea-party.

The music re-commenced, the talk went on with added vigour. A few guests, with sudden thoughts of the duties of retiring and dressing, and haunted by visions of the call-boy in the midst of these proceedings, made the first move; and soon after six even the most indefatigable of talkers and tea-drinkers had vanished, and "our Mr. Toole's" tea-party was over.

* * *

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN LIVERPOOL.

During the ensuing week, John Burns and Ben Tillett will visit Liverpool, and arrangements have been made for a series of meetings throughout the district. Burns, it is expected, will remain there for about a week, and his endeavours will be to complete the organi ation of the National Union of Dock Labourers in Liverpool. There have been already several thousand members enrolled, but many yet remain outside the union, and it is hoped that the result of his visit will be to induce most of these men to join the majority.

* * *

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA BILL.

The Western Australia Bill will probably be brought in on Tuesday, immediately after the opening of Parliament. It is hoped that it may be read a first time *pro forma* on the very earliest opportunity, and even possibly get through a second reading without debate. In this case it will be referred to a select committee, which will be composed of the members who have taken the most interest in the matter. The Australian delegates will appear before the committee, and the questions at issue have now been so far narrowed down that there is a pretty confident expectation that a solution which will be satisfactory both to the colony and to the home authorities. The form of the bill will not differ materially from that presented last session.

* * *

THE MAURITIANS AND SIR J. POPE HENNESSY.

Paris is the principal European centre for young Mauritians, and there is always a considerable colony of them there. A movement has been started among them to commemorate in some way Sir John Pope Hennessy's administration of Mauritius, which appears to have been most popular with all natives of the island. Apropos of this subject it may be mentioned that although Governor Hennessy has been approached with a proposal to enter Parliament as a Nationalist member, he has not yet come to a decision on the subject, and he is not likely to do so for several months to come.

* * *

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY.

One of the most recent instances in proof of the special value that attaches to property in certain districts of the City is afforded by the fact that the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, situate in Leadenhall-street, which for forty-five years has been used for business rather than for ecclesiastical purposes, has been sold for over £10,000, and a new rector's house bought in Trinity-square, facing the Tower of London, for £1,200. Similarly, the French Protestant Church in Alie-street, in which case both edifice and site were secured in 1845 for £1,500, was taken last year for £26,000 by the authorities for the purpose of enlarging the General Post Office.

* * *

DEATH OF A MINOR POET.

The death is announced of Mr. Thom, the author of "Jock o' the Knowe," and many other poems. Jeffrey, the stern critic, and Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, both reviewed Thom's early poems, and described the author as a man of true poetic genius. In his declining years Thom obtained employment in the *Glasgow Herald* office, and was generously treated by the proprietors.

* * *

HATFIELD CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TUDOR SHOW.

The Marquis of Salisbury has within the last few days rendered inestimable service to the Tudor Exhibition by sending to it the famous portrait of Queen Elizabeth, thus strengthening the show in the very department in which it is weakest. This is the curious picture by Federigo Zuccaro in which the Queen appears in a mystic robe all powdered with human ears and eyes and wearing embroidered on her sleeves huge snakes, the sca es of which are represented by jewels, these attributes being evidently meant to symboli e the constant vigilan e and the statescraft of the ideal ruler. Hatfield contributes, also, some curious personal relics of absolute authenticity, including a quaint flat garden hat of fine wickerwork lined with red silk, and a pair of yellow silk stockings, both of which once adorned Queen Elizabeth.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All dirt utterly keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be effected by using GOODALL'S Non-Mercurial Plate Powder. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

MORE ABOUT THE "PLEASURES OF LIFE."

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Sir John Lubbock delivered an address last night on the value of books as affording opportunity for self-culture, at Bromley, Kent, on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Workmen's Guild there.

The Monotonous Existence of the Townsman.

He said that the existence of a townsman is one often of much monotony. The savage has a far more varied existence. He must watch the habits of the game which he hunts, their movements, and feeding grounds; he must know where and how to fish; every month brings him some change of occupation and of food. He must prepare his weapons, and often see to his own clothes; Even the lighting of a fire, so easy now, is to him a matter of labour and knack. The agricultural labourer turns his hands to many things. He ploughs and sows, mows and reaps. He plants at one season, and tides the billhook and the axe at another. He looks after the sheep and pigs and cows. To lay a fence, or tie up a sheaf, is by no means so easy as it looks. It is said of Wordsworth that a stranger, having on one occasion asked to see his study, the maid said, "This is master's room, but he studies in the fields." The agricultural labourer learns a great deal in the fields, and is far more learned than we give him credit for being, only it is field learning, not book learning—and none the worse for that. The man who works in a shop or manufactory has a much more monotonous existence. He is confined, perhaps, to one process, or even one part of a process, from years end to years end. He acquires, no doubt, skill little short of the miraculous. If he himself is not to become a mere animated machine, he must generally obtain—in some cases he can only obtain—the necessary variety and interest from the use of books.

Books furnish the Advantages of Country and Town.

I don't wish to be ungrateful, and certainly not to depreciate our climate. It has many advantages. But sometimes one could wish for a little more sun and a little less smoke. The air is not quite so bright and clear as it might be. But books enable us to combine in a great degree the advantages of the country with those of the town. They transport us as if by enchantment to the fresh air and bright sun, to the murmur of woods and leaves and waters, to the ripple of waves upon sand, and enable us, as if in some delightful dream, to cast off the cares and troubles of life. We must not, indeed, overrate what books can do for us. On the contrary, what we learn from books is by no means, or ought at any rate to be by no means, the most valuable part of what we learn at school, and education, for good or for evil, goes on through life. I have been much struck by the good-natured banter for, indeed, why? Because we believe that not one can study without being the better for it; that it tends to make the man the better workman, and the workman the better man; and what the school is to the boy, the library is to the man.

Are We as Happy as we Might Be?

Few of us make our lives as bright and happy as we might. We are still in a comparatively early stage of human development, and we have not yet realized to the full that subordination of ourselves which is requisite to the full sympathy with others, but we are beginning to grasp that selfish pursuits of our own aims and our own happiness is not the way to secure them. Books help us to look, in George Eliot's words, "on other lives besides our own." It is well for every one to see what are the troubles of others, and how they are borne; to care about something in this vast world besides the gratification of small selfish desires; to care for what is best in thought and action—something that is good apart from the accident of your own lot. If we succeed in this, we are sure to have happy and useful lives, whatever and wherever we may be. Our lives, in fact, are what we ourselves make them. To eat and drink and sleep and work is not to live. We waste our time over things of no importance, we fret over trifles; we are over anxious, and conjure up dangers and grievances which either exist only in our own diseased imaginations, or at any rate are much less important than they seem. It is as true now as it was in the time of David that "man disquieteth himself in a vain shadow." This world of ours is very beautiful if we would only enjoy it in peace. There is, we know, a "peace of God which passeth all understanding," and there is also a peace of Nature. The very worst troubles of life are the anxieties and perplexities with which we torment ourselves, and most of which are quite unnecessary. As regards the material requirements of life, though all cannot expect to be rich, industry and perseverance rarely fail to secure a competence. We all, moreover, have some leisure, and the less we have the more reason that we should employ that little well. Ernest Rhys well says of a student's chamber—

Strange things pass nightly in this little room,
All dreary as it looks by light of day;
Enchantment reigns here when at evening play
Red firelight glimpses through the pallid gloom.

* * *

SIR R. MOON NOT TO RETIRE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is informed on the best authority that the report as to the retirement of Sir Richard Moon from the chairmanship of the London and North Western Railway is without foundation. Consequently the subject of a possible successor has not been the discussion of his colleagues. The worthy baronet, although seventy-five years of age, is still perfectly hale, and takes as keen interest as ever in the affairs of the great railway system of which he is the head.

* * *

THE POSITION OF CHIEF RABBI.

There is, it is stated, little doubt that Dr. Adler will succeed to his father's position as Chief Kabbi, with its importance and influence undiminished. As however, grave questions associated with the future of Judaism in the British Empire agitate the community, the election may be postponed.

* * *

A FACTORY DEMOLISHED.—PROPRIETORS KILLED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—Severe storms are raging in Western Pennsylvania. At Pittsburg the street traffic has been stopped, and in the mountains great damage has been done. A glass factory at Bellevale has been demolished and two members of the firm of proprietors were killed. Several other towns in the neighbourhood have suffered damage, but no loss of life is reported.

* * *

DEATH OF GENERAL BARING.

The death is announced of General Charles Baring, which occurred yesterday in London. This event deprives the yachting world of a well-known and popular member. General Baring had for many years been one of the most active and prominent members of the Royal yacht squadron, and his loss will be much felt. He owned many vessels in his time, and the *Wilfrida*, which belonged to him at his death, is probably the fastest steam yacht of her size in England.

* * *

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION AT EARL'S COURT.

This exhibition is to be officially opened on the 3rd of May. It is being organized (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) by a committee representing the various industrial and artistic associations of France, acting in conjunction with the English Committee which organised the recent American and Indian Exhibitions, of which Mr. Whiteley is chairman. The exhibition will be strong in French art, as M. Meissonier and other well-known artists have promised to send representative works. The committee are also endeavouring to secure some of the more notable exhibits from the late exhibition on the Champ de Mars as illustrating arts and industries peculiar to France.

* * *

Earl Sydney passed a quiet night, and is to-day much stronger.

Summonses for a Cabinet Council to assemble at the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon were sent out yesterday.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 3s. 6d. per month. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

THE CENTENARY MEMORIAL HALL.

A very important addition is being made to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which is so prominent and interesting a feature at the edge of Wandsworth-common on the top of Battersea-rise. This school is of such considerable interest to many of our readers that a short account of the origin of the fine new hall and domestic buildings, which are now in process of erection, will not be unacceptable. In October of 1887, at the quarterly meeting of the general court, it was resolved that the junior school should be enlarged to accommodate thirty-five additional girls, and that, the existing hall being quite inadequate for large gatherings, a new one should be built to be called the Centenary Hall, in commemoration of the centenary of the institution. Also that a new wing, consisting of domestic offices, servants' bedrooms, &c., and accommodation for forty more girls, should be constructed. The estimated cost of these improvements was about £20,000. Subscriptions were, therefore, asked from the members of the Masonic fraternity, and a grand festival was held in the Albert Hall, at which Prince of Wales presided, and was supported by the King of Sweden and Norway, and other Royal and distinguished Masons. The result of the invitations to subscribe to this excellent scheme was that the magnificent sum of over £30,000 was forthcoming, and the matter was put in hand almost at once. Designs were supplied by Mr. Hunt, of 45, Parliament-street, and contemplated a large hall 100 ft by 40 ft. for assemblies of the whole school, drill, and recreation; new kitchen offices, matron's room, cooking class-room, house dining-room, and servants' bedrooms; three large class-rooms, having an area of 720 ft., on upper floor; and large dormitories, with necessary governesses' rooms, lavatories feet each; six large dormitories, with necessary governesses' rooms, lavatories feet each; six large dormitories, with necessary governesses' rooms, lavatories and bath rooms, and other offices. At present there are 206 children; the new building will accommodate 240 children in the dormitories, with fifty superficial feet to each child, with an average height of fifteen feet to each. It is anticipated that it will take some twelve months longer to completely finish and open the new buildings for use. When the present hall will be one of the largest and handsomest in London. It will be wainscoted with teak all round to the height of a first floor, and the windows, which will be of stained glass, will be ornamented with coats-of-arms and appropriate subjects, the hall itself somewhat resembling that of the Bluecoat School. All the buildings will be lit and with the latest and best sanitary arrangements.

TIPS TO RAILWAY PORTERS.

WHAT THE MEN HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT THEMSELVES.

THE question of tipping porters at railway stations, which was raised on Thursday at a meeting of the proprietors of the London and South Western Railway, suggested the idea of taking the opinion of the porters themselves on this very moot subject. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in consequence paid visits yesterday to some of the London termini and interrogated the "baggage-smashers," as our American cousins call them. The aggregate opinion seems to be that the porters and guards have the real interests of the companies at heart.

"If you stop the system of tipping entirely," said one, "it is certain that our wages would be increased. Well, there isn't a company in England that could stand the racket. As it is we can nearly double our wages the year around out of tips; but no railway company is going to double our wages. That isn't likely."

"Look here," said another, "if you offer me a tip, do you suppose I'm going to be mug enough to refuse it? It's all very well to say the company pays me to do my work—that's quite true; but my work don't include looking after seats for the passengers, putting their hand packages into the racks, tucking up old ladies in the comfortable corners, keeping seats for one and paying newspapers for another. Yet we do all that, and do it willingly. Some people take it all as a matter of course; if we don't grumble and growl and refuse to do it for anyone else. On the contrary, we are ready to do the same thing for the next person as comes along. Well, when we get a tip, say anything from 2*d.* up to 2*s. 6d.* shouldn't we be fools to hand it back and say, 'Excuse me, but gratuities are not permitted by the company's rules'? That's the way I look at it."

"The wages of railway porters and guards," said a third, "range from 25*s.* up to £3 a week. If a man can add half as much again to his wages by accepting tips he isn't likely to be foolish enough not to. It is simple rot to talk about the system of tipping being degrading. You might just as well say that a man who receives money for doing extra work in extra hours is degraded. It is exactly the same thing. A porter is not obliged to do many of the things he does for you—carrying your baby and surely a trifling remark which adds to his power of keeping wife, family, and home together has nothing of a degrading nature in it."

"In some stations," said still another porter, "the tips are all collected, put in a box, and divided equally among the men at the end of each week. In this way the master of the station gets his share. Some men get more than others without doing any more work. They are placed in more advantageous positions—that is all. Well, a man who has to look after the third classes don't get so much as the man who attends to the firsts. Sometimes it is all the other way. There may be a great many third passengers and only a few firsts. So that if all the tips are boxed and divided, at the end of the year it comes fair enough."

"Would I do away with the tipping system?" said an old fellow who had evidently seen many years' service, his hand seemed to wander so naturally into the 'recipient position. "No, indeed, I would not. Why it's half my income. I don't see how the directors are to stop it, either. What's to prevent your giving me a tip with a hand your bag or your rug to you? Nothing! Do you suppose the directors are always watching us? And if some fellow was to go and peach, how would he prove the case? It is nonsense to talk of putting it down; they can't do it so long as people want to tip us and we want to take their tips. And that's about the size of it."

A NEW PROFESSION FOR LADIES.

Miss M. A. Biggs, the writer of a London letter in the American *Woman's Cycle*, says:—A suggestion has recently been made of a new profession for ladies desirous of earning their own living, or making some addition to small means. We know of one who is at present in actual practice, and mention the employment in hopes that the suggestion may prove beneficial both to ladies requiring similar assistance, and to those who would gladly afford it. This lady goes out by the day to work with ladies at their houses, to arrange and alter dresses, make up or renovate articles of millinery, to undertake all kinds of mending, from the finest lace to the roughest cloth; she also undertakes to do shopping, to dust or wash valuable china, and to paint flowers and fans, in all of which she is especially successful. Her terms are 2*s.* 6*d.* a day (50 cents.), with all expenses—a term covering railway or omnibus fares and probably one or two meals, say lunch and afternoon tea. If packing is required, she would charge 5*s.* a day (1·25 dol.). It is obvious that a lady undertaking to assist other ladies in this manner might add or substitute a pleasant reading or talking ability, various other accomplishments, such as reading aloud (which, no doubt, would be much appreciated by invalids, or by those whose sight was deficient, and who would willingly pay a small sum for the certainty of a daily hour or two of literary entertainment), writing to dictation, or anything else which the aspirant considers herself able to perform. We do not as yet know by what name this profession should be distinguished; that of "shopper" has been suggested, but as shopping is only one of the services that might be offered we feel that it scarcely fully describes it; "ladies assistant" perhaps too much suggests a saleswoman or underworker in any business. "Visiting factotum" has been proposed; this perhaps sounds rather laughable, but we cannot help thinking that it pretty nearly expresses the nature of the vocation, which would practically consist in doing nearly everything, except such things as require particular art tude or professional training. It would probably scarcely include teaching, which is now pretty generally considered as a special vocation by itself, not even nursery-governessing, but a "visiting factotum" might not improbably be induced to take children (or dogs) for their walk as part of the day's work, or perhaps exercise an hour's occasional supervision.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In view of all the good done by Mr. Waugh's noble efforts, we have much pleasure in giving special prominence to the following important paragraph in his paper:—"We are beginning to feel rather anxious for our future, as to in hand £4,000 more than we have to meet our actual liabilities. Our expenses are at the rate of more than £700 per month, and there cannot be any doubt that they must increase. It must not be forgotten that to protect animals from cruelty £1,500 a month is spent, and is supplied. We mention this fact, not with a view to diminish generosity for suffering animals, but to provoke to like generosity for suffering children."

The address of the society is No. 7, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Aylesbury must be a very nice, easy-going sort of place for a newspaper man, if the last issue of the *News*, dated De ember 10, informs the public that, owing to the holidays, there will be no further issue until January 19, 1890.

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Payable—2*s. 6d.* on Application;
10*s.* on Allotment;
7*s. 6d.* One Month after Allotment.
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His Honour W. Ernst (late H. M. Colonial Judge).
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Clement Scott, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
*Count Ostrorog (Walery), 104, Regent-street, W.
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., 105, Regent-street, W.
Will join the Board after Allotment.
BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London; Wrexand Branch, Argyle-place, W.; Headquarters, Princes-street, E.C.; and all Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Perkins and Sawyer, 25, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Wm. Turquand and Co., Chartered Accountants, 99, Gresham-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—F. W. Fabris, Esq.
OFFICES.—104, Regent-street, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed to purchase and work the business now carried on for the past seven years by Count Ostrorog, of 104, Regent-street, W., trading as "Walery," as a Photographic Artist, and to extend the same by the addition of studios.
Count Ostrorog is under agreement with the Company to act as Managing Director for the space, at least, of five years. Count Stan J. Ostrorog is well known in the assistance he has rendered on his return to England. He has recently sailed for South Africa, having received the special appointment of photographic artist to the Chartered British South Africa Company. It is intended by that Company to publish, on the return of the Special Commission about four months hence, an *edition de luxe*, containing a narrative of the researches of the Commissioners, illustrated with the photographs taken by Count Stan J. Ostrorog.
The property purchased by the Company consists of—
1. The good-will and established business of Walery.
2. The negatives, processes, trade marks, and trade secrets of the business. It may be mentioned that the negatives alone (numbering over 20,000) are now insured for the sum of £10,000, and will be increased in value by the sum of £5,000 at the next insurance period. Many of these negatives are of great value, owing to the fact that Count Ostrorog numbers amongst his sitters members of nearly every Royal House in Europe, and the leading political, historic, literary, and art celebrities of the day.
3. The Copyright of the publication known as "Our Celebrities." The Christmas Number of "Our Celebrities" contains authorized portraits and *facsimile* autographs of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Referring to this, the *Daily Telegraph* of 26th October last, said:—"The likenesses are good examples of the best results that have yet been accomplished in photographic portraiture . . . faithful and lifelike in expression, faultless in detail, and artistic to a high degree in finished workmanship, and especially in the quality of the drawing-room of the land, and enhanced in interest by the illustrious names which briefly and gracefully tell the story of these illustrious lives."
4. The Lease, for an unexpired period of 18 years, of 104, Regent-street, W., at a rental, with a premium of £2,000 was paid by the vendor.
5. The Lease of the premises, for an unexpired period of 19 years, of Walery-villas, Muswell-hill, now used as the Photographic Printing Works, and as Storerooms for the negatives.
6. The fittings, fixtures, furniture, and accessories upon the two last-mentioned premises, upon which £6,000 have been spent.
It is considered, however, under the advice of Count Ostrorog, to establish a studio at Brighton, in order to accommodate visitors during the winter months, when the weather is usually bright there, though dull in London.
The business has been of a steadily progressive character, as the following statement of cash received, which has been extracted from the books, will show:—

1885 (Date May to 31st December)	£243 1 3
1886	1,566 3 10
1887	3,268 18 5
1888	5,063 8 7
1889	7,309 0 10
1889 (6 months ended June 30)	3,879 18 6
1889 (6 months ended June 30)	5,504 4 2

The expenses for the year ended December 31, 1888, amounted to £3,833, to which must be added for that year of £3,947 11*s. 6d.*, exclusive of depreciation on fittings and bad debts.
After allowing for Count Ostrorog's remuneration as Managing Director, as set forth in the contract between him and the Company, and for all expenses incidental to a public Company, it will be seen that the profits for the year 1888 on the entire issued capital of the company is virtually assured. The development of the business has been so great as to render it necessary that in future rapid progress are so favourable, that the Directors confidently expect to see a steadily increasing profit.
The price to be paid to the Vendor is £37,000, which £12,000 must be in cash. The Vendor undertakes to accept the balance in shares if required, and stipulates to have an allotment of 15,000 such Shares, with regard to which he has entered into agreement with the directors not to let them pass out of his possession for at least three years. He retains at least 6,000 shares so long as he continues Managing Director. The book debts due to the Vendor will be taken at a valuation.
Application for Shares must be made on the Form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, together with the amount of the application.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Bankers, and Auditors, and at the offices of the Company.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 3, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £618,000 | Life Premiums £293,000
Interest ..... £180,000 | Total Income £1,149,000
Accumulated Funds £3,981,000

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FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for specified periods.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, or LONGER TERMS.
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Total advances made exceed £1,389,583.
DEPOSITS received at 4 per cent. per cent., subject to one month's notice to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
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Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

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THE MINING AND FINANCIAL TRUST SYNDICATE (LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the SHARES offered for subscription below.
The LISTS will OPEN on MONDAY, 10th February, 1890, and CLOSE no later than Four o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th February.
THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) (Montana, U.S.A.), Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.
CAPITAL £200,000 in 200,000 Shares of £1 each, 20,000 fully paid Shares will be allotted to the Vendors in part payment of the purchase money. Issue of 170,000 Shares, of which 80,000 have already been applied for by the directors and their friends, and will be allotted in full. Payable 2*s.* 6*d.* on application; 7*s. 6d.* on allotment; 5*s.* on one month after allotment, and the remainder three months after allotment. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on payments made in advance on calls.
DIRECTORS.
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ALFRED MARY, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., 2, Victoria Mansions, Westminster.
W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., 17, Cromwell-road, S.W.
The Hon. W. C. Pepys, 54, Portman-terrace, W.
*J. G. Smith, Esq., Wiggenhall, near Watford.
Will join the Board after completion of the purchase.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
Lombard-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Irvine, Hodges, and Borrow
Gen. H. Bernard, C.B., Acting Secretary.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Woolston and Beeton, 8A, Austin-friars, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Ball, Baker, Rowe, and Co., 4, Copthall-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.
SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Charles Pakenham, 5, Draper's-gardens.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
This Company has been formed for the purposes of acquiring and working the Elkhorn Silver Mines, a going concern, making large profits, situated in Jefferson County, Montana, U.S.A.
The property consists of about 70 acres, and a 28-stamp mill, housing works, storehouses, offices, and other improvements.
There are two railways within 18 miles of the works, and one of them, the Northern Pacific, is building a branch to the Mine, which will probably be completed early in the spring.
The original owners began work on the Mine with a 10-stamp mill, which they added to five stamps at a time, until it attained its present capacity of 25 stamps. Up to 31st October last, 30,920 tons of Ore has been extracted, and the bullion produced has been sold for 1,252,0 0 dols. (£258,000) or about 41.50 dols. (£8 10*s.*) per ton.
The Mill has been running since October 31st, 1888, 6,761 tons of ore were extracted and milled for the half-year, and from this and 1,000 tons of old tailings, 2,500 tons of bullion was produced, which gives a gross value of 1,250,000 dols. (£258,000), which gives a gross value of 185 dols. (£38 5*s.*) per ton.
The expenses with the present appliances and under the present management amount to less than 78 dols. (£16 5*s.*) per ton or Ore. The mill runs besides covering every expense at the Mine, includes an annually large amount spent in opening up new ground, and in developing the property.
By means of some changes in the arrangements and methods of working, which are pointed out in detail in the reports, and with the improved railway facilities, it is estimated that these expenses can be reduced sufficiently to allow of a profit of over 21 dols. (£4 6*s. 8d.*) per ton of ore.
The Directors, however, estimate on a profit of only 20 dols. (£4 2*s.*) per ton, the property without any addition to the present capacity should produce an annual profit of 216,000 dols., or £44,550; sufficient, after providing for all home expenses, to pay a dividend of upwards of 20 per cent. on the capital of the company.

THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The ore now being worked is being taken from the ground between the 250 and 350 levels, south of the Main Shaft, which is now sunk to produce about 25,000 tons, and it is believed that between these levels will be seen the deposits in the old works above these levels and also north of the shaft. The opinion of the engineers is, that will be seen the deposits in that the upper levels, much as they have produced, are relatively yet very poor, which bodies as the lowest levels of the mine are wider and more productive than any of those which have yet discovered. Ore 800 ft. below, the lowest in the mine, the ore body measures in places 20 feet wide, and the ore is of the same character as that which both above and in the bottom of the level. The main shaft is now sunk 250 feet below the 350 level, and will be continued to a depth of 350 feet, so that a very few months three new levels can be opened. These new levels should prove productive as may fairly be expected from the appex ances above, the development of which will be a most considerable addition to their milling plant, and thereby largely increasing the output and consequent profits of the mine.
The above statements are based on the reports made by Mr. E. A. Hamilton, Mines, M.E., Assistant formerly Mining Superintendent of the Montana Company, Limited), who, as Managers of the Mining and Financial Trust Syndicate (Limited), examined the property on behalf of the Syndicate, and these statements are further confirmed in independent report of Captain J. W. Plummer, late Superintendent of the Granite Mountain Silver Mine of Montana, who has great dividend-paying gold and silver Mine in the United States.
Before making this report Captain Plummer, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry, has expressed his willingness to undertake the management of the Mine.
Copies of the reports, with maps, can be obtained at the offices.
Of the 170,000 shares offered for subscription 80,000 have been already applied for, and will be allotted in full. The fact that 45,556 of this number have been applied for from the neighbourhood of the Elkhorn Mine in Montana, is practical evidence of the confidence felt in the district as to the value of the property.
Full Prospectuses (containing particulars of all contracts affecting the Company) and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Company's Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Company's Office, 5, Draper's-gardens, London, E.C.

TRANSVAAL MORTGAGE, LOAN AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th February to the 26th February both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing a Dividend on the Paid-up ordinary Shares.
By order of the Board
ERNEST F. PULLAN, Secretary.
33, Cornhill,
London, E.C., Feb. 7, 1890.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, the 29th of July, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid up Capital £1,475,000
Uncalled Capital £1,475,000
Reserve Liability £300,000
Total Capital and Reserve Liability £2,300,000
LONDON BOARD.
J. A. Ewen, Esq. (Messrs. Sidney Carr Glyn, Sargood, Son, & Ewen) Sir Sidney Carr Glyn, Bart.
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P. Right Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.M.G. Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, Q.C., Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, Q.C., Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, Q.C.,

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	Tons	H.P.	
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Feb. 15
*CLYDE	3,868	4,000	Feb. 22
ORIENT	5,366	7,000	March 11
LUSITANIA	5,077	6,000	March 25
ORCYA	6,067	7,000	April 11
*REGINA	6,371	7,000	April 25.

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Fares, from £17 17s. to £20.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Branch, Cockspur and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

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Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,841 tons, 8,000 horse-power ..... Feb. 22
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CRANBROOK AND PADDOCK WOOD RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in pursuance of the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament respectively, at the Office of the Company, LONDON BRIDGE STATION, in the County of Surrey, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, approving, the following Bill, as introduced into Parliament:—
"A Bill for conferring further powers upon the South Eastern Railway Company in connection with their own undertaking and those of other Companies, and for other purposes.
C. SAVILL, Secretary.
Office of the Company, London Bridge Station, February 7, 1890.

Scotch Reviews.
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SCOTTISH LEADER, February 3 (SECOND NOTICE):—"Press first to last the story turns, as the old sagas do, on the elemental passions, on love and sacrifice, greed, hate, and revenge, and Mr. Hall Caine approves himself an excellent sagaman. . . . The new saga will be heard of, not over the blazing logs, as of old, but over the counters of the libraries, which are the modern sagaman's delight."
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